FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 102 *28 May 1981*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COPPPAL Issues Declaration After Meeting [MATUTINO 20 May] A 1
LAIA Franchises Extended Until End of Year A 3

ARGENTINA

President Viola Meets with Brazilian President B 1
Viola's Welcoming Speech B 1
Figueiredo's Answering Speech B 2
Joint Communique Issued [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 May] B 3
Argentine Official Satisfied with French Position B 6

BOLIVIA

President: No Special Reason for Stepping Down C 1
Next President Can Be Civilian or Military C 1
Air Force Chiefs Express Support for Government C 1
Colonel Appointed New Commander of Military School C 2
Army Withdrawal From Antidrug Fight Explained C 2
Briefs: Indonesian Ambassador C 2

BRAZIL

President Expresses Solidarity With African People D 1
[O GLOBO 26 May]
Libyan Official Offers Increased Oil Supply D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 May]

CHILE

Government Offers Release of Argentine Officers E 1
Miners' Decision To End Strike Overruled E 1
Briefs: Export-Import Figures Issued; Colombian Ambassador Ends Tour E 1

COLOMBIA

Santa Marta Under Military Rule After Disturbances F 1
Army Obtains Documents on M-19 Training in Cuba F 1
Peasants Say M-19 Guerrillas Have Entered Country F 1
Activities Resume in South [Panama City LA PRENSA 26 May] F 2
Dominican Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit F 2
Briefs: Costa Rican Ambassador F 2

MEXICO

Defense Secretary Reports on Military Operations M 1
President Discusses OPEC, Ties With Brazil M 1
President Receives Yugoslav Assembly Delegation M 2
Relations With Canada To Be Strengthened M 2
Technology Cooperation Protocol Signed With Sweden M 3
Government Denies Deporting Guatemalan Emigrants M 3
Pemex Releases Statistics on Domestic Sales M 3

PANAMA

10 Cuban Refugees Granted Provisional Asylum N 1
Tribunal Authorizes Panamenista Registration N 1
[STAR AND HERALD 22 May]
Briefs: New Argentine Ambassador N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

LA NACION Hails Break in Relations With Cuba [13 May] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Guiterrez Says Situation Remains 'Critical' P 2
Defense Minister Rejects Foreign Mediation P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 May]
Government Authorizes International Newscasts P 3
COPREFA Reports Civilian Evacuation in Chalatenango P 4
Refugees Flee Army Bombings in Rural Areas P 4
Radio Venceremos Airs FMLN War Bulletin No 121 P 5
Army Retreat in Morazan; FMLN-FDR Diplomacy [Havana] P 6
Red Cross Official Explains Basis of Aid Donation P 6
[EL MUNDO 22 May]

GUATEMALA

Government Sees Castro's Hand in Peasant Exodus P 7
Reluctance To Attend Presidential Summit Explained P 8
[PRENSA LIBRE 19 May]
PDC Members Comment on Trip to United States P 9

HONDURAS

Cuban Intervention in Region Seen as Far-Reaching P 9
New Guatemalan Tax Considered Reply to Decree 14 P 10

NICARAGUA

Borge Comments on Severity of Economic Situation P 11
Borge, Official Note Shortcomings of Bureaucracy P 12
Oil Companies Accused of Plotting Against Labor P 13
Soviet Wheat Donation Termed 'Fraternal, Generous' P 14
Officials Address Seminar on Revolutionary Justice P 15
Cordova Rivas Address [LA PRENSA 21 May] P 15
Daniel Ortega Remarks P 16
Foreign Delegates' Participation P 17
MDN's Robelo Views Current Political Situation P 17
[Buenos Aires CLARIN 24 May]
Opposition Leaders Reply to Ortega Remarks P 19
[LA PRENSA 18 May]

CUBA

Raul Castro Marks Interior Ministry Anniversary	Q	1
Mourning Decreed for Ecuadorean President Roldos	Q	1
Government Supports Solidarity With African People	Q	2
Government Marks Guyana's Liberation Anniversary	Q	2
United Nations Official Ends Visit, Departs	Q	2
Cuban, Bulgarian Arbitration Organs Sign Agreement	Q	2

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Labor Ministers Hold 2-Day Meeting	S	1
CARICOM Leader Speaks	S	1
ILO Official	S	1
Side With Guyana	S	2
Ministers End Meeting	S	2

COPPPAL ISSUES DECLARATION AFTER MEETING

PA222204 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 May 81 pp 1A, 8A

[Text of declaration issued by Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties in the Dominican Republic 16 May]

[Text] Convened to analyze and study the Central American political situation, particularly that of El Salvador and Guatemala, as well as to elect a chairman of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL], the members of COPPPAL met in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on 15 and 16 May and, reiterating the meaning and scope of the Oaxaca charter of 12 October 1979 and the resolutions issued on the topics of Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, the Caribbean, South America, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and El Salvador, and ratifying the agreements of Cocoyoc and the declarations of Quito and Panama;

Whereas:

COPPPAL has been an effective and modern instrument that has been fulfilling the Bolivarian ideals and the high goals and political principles for which it was established:

The political and social achievements obtained through the coordination of the Latin American political parties should be consolidated;

The leadership of the PRI of Mexico has been consistent with the objectives that gave rise to COPPPAL and that in that sense Gustavo Carvajal Moreno and Javier Garcia Paniagua form part of significant and visionary historic efforts at the service of the causes of the Latin American peoples;

The emergence of Aruba and Belize as independent and sovereign nations will be part of the process of decolonization of Latin America; therefore, we receive with approval the Peoples Electoral Movement of Aruba and the Peoples United Party of Belize in the conference;

The electoral victory of the forces of the French Socialist Party and its leader, Francois Mitterrand, firmly encourages the process of democratic struggle carried out by the Latin American political parties;

It is advisable that continental meetings be held in the South American region so that the efforts being carried out in the Caribbean and Central America will be widely known;

The solidarity of the COPPPAL members with the parties that struggle for the democratic future of their peoples in the face of the local dictatorships must be expressed effectively;

There is growing concern that the policy of some U.S. sectors will affect the fundamental principles that are the bases for inter-American relations;

COPPPAL denounces state terrorism carried out by dictatorial Latin American governments against their own people; those governments wrongly describe as terrorism the revolutionary armed struggle of peoples of the continent, whose actions to achieve liberation have a historic precedence in their own countries' struggle for independence.

The Latin American Association for Human Rights is a fruitful organization that deserves all the support of Latin American political parties;

The situation in Bolivia is precarious. Military coups have frustrated three national elections and confidence in the solution of some tensions and problems pending among countries of our community.

Therefore, and with attention to the subjects brought up during this meeting, COPPPAL resolves:

I. General Resolution--COPPPAL reiterates its absolute respect for the principles that gave rise to it and has decided to strengthen its support for its member parties in the Latin American area as well as those which in their respective countries are struggling for the ideals of democracy and free determination that this organization firmly upholds and promotes.

II. Specific Resolutions

Central America

1. El Salvador--It confirms its determined support for the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle, reiterating its willingness to cooperate in efforts to achieve a political solution to the conflict. Participation by the popular forces that make up the Revolutionary Democratic Front is essential for this solution.

At the same time, it recommends that intervention by foreign forces in this conflict end so that the Salvadorans will be the ones to decide their democratic future. It is also essential that the United States stop its military aid to the junta because this is a factor that hinders efforts to find a political solution.

2. Guatemala--It also reiterates its condemnation of the systematic violation of human rights which constitutes a tragic conduct contrary to civilized existence. It likewise expresses its support for the democratic forces, which inside or outside the country, are struggling for the establishment of genuine democracy. Therefore, the conference expresses solidarity with the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Revolutionary Front, members of COPPPAL, which seek these principles along with the popular sectors.

3. Nicaragua--It reiterates its solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution and its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), in their efforts to consolidate the national reconstruction process, and demands reestablishment of the economic cooperation agreements with the United States without conditions that signify interference in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Furthermore, we support and view with sympathy the initiatives of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo to hold a summit of chiefs of state of the region to discuss the area's most urgent problems.

It also expresses its hope that the Nicaraguan Government's efforts to achieve through direct dialogue a solution to the hostile climate between Honduras and Nicaragua will be successful.

4. Panama--It expresses the support of the Latin American peoples and parties for implementation of the Panama Canal treaty on the basis of a bilateral interpretation between the U.S. and Panamanian Governments.

5. Belize--It supports the independence of Belize without any type of restrictions that might limit the free determination of its people or the territory that legitimately belongs to them.

6. Puerto Rico--It reiterates its solidarity with the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), a member of this organization; this solidarity for the full independence of Puerto Rico was expressed at the establishment of the conference in Oaxaca on 12 October 1979.

7. Jamaica--It reiterates its satisfaction at the membership of the People's National Party of Jamaica and urges it to continue its struggle under the full exercise of its rights in that country.

8. Aruba--It defends the Aruba people's right to self-determination to obtain their independence, as expressed in the 25 March 1977 referendum.

9. Argentina--It expresses its solidarity with the democratic struggle of the Argentine political parties, popular and union organizations for the establishment of a democratic regime.

10. Chile--In the case of Chile, COPPPAL continues its policy of support and solidarity with all democratic and labor forces struggling against the dictatorship and for the recovery of their institutions founded on the basis of the people's sovereignty.

11. Bolivia--It once again broadly expresses its support for the Bolivian people and their democratic and revolutionary parties in their struggle to achieve the institutional regime to which they have a right, and is confident about the responsible action of the civilians and the Bolivian Armed Forces under democratic leaders to achieve such goals.

12. The 30 November plebiscite in Uruguay is an unprecedented event that expresses the people's desire to return to a regime of full democratic freedoms.

Therefore, we support the struggle of all the Uruguayan political forces that are joining efforts to reestablish democracy in their country.

13. Haiti--The conference hopes that the people of Haiti will find the paths of freedom. They have the support of all the Latin American peoples.

14. In conclusion, it recommends formulas based on continental integration and solidarity, the declaration of human rights, the free determination of peoples and the international norms that guarantee peace.

"Latin America for the Latin Americans."

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 16 May 1981.

LAIA FRANCHISES EXTENDED UNTIL END OF YEAR

PY211724 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Montevideo, 19 May (AFP)--A communique issued by the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), today disclosed that the five Andean countries and the remaining six members of the LAIA have agreed to extend their reciprocal franchises regarding several lists of goods until 31 December 1981.

According to the communique, this deadline was established in order to continue renegotiating and extending the franchises established by the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), which has been replaced by the LAIA, and to include them in new agreements of a partial scope within the new organization for continental integration.

This agreement was reached at the end of the LAIA's first special meeting which consolidated a new phase of renegotiation of the so-called historic heritage by means of bilateral agreements between the five Andean members of the association (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) and the remaining countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay).

In compliance with an agreement of partial scope signed at the end of 1980, all the commerical advantages during the past 2 decades among the six member countries of the LAIA which are not members of the Andean subregional group will remain in force until 31 December 1981.

The conference also establishes new forms and procedures to continue the negotiations aimed at adapting the LAFTA historic heritage to the new LAIA mechanisms by the end of this year.

For this purpose, a meeting of high-ranking government delegates will be held in Lima next October and from 30 November to 11 December a special conference of evaluation and concurrence will be held in Bogota.

PRESIDENT VIOLA MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

PY261644 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1458 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] Paso de los Libres, Argentina, 26 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Argentine President Roberto Viola and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo today held a meeting considered to be of historical significance for the relations between the two nations.

Presidents Viola and Figueiredo were also planning to review their respective relations with the neighboring South American nations, some of which are currently facing domestic difficulties.

Officials questioned by this agency admitted that the two presidents will exchange views on the situation in Bolivia, whose current military government is facing another military uprising sponsored by discontented military sectors.

"Bolivia is a very important neighbor for both Brazil and Argentina and everything that happens there concerns us," a Brazilian diplomat said.

Viola's Welcoming Speech

PY261934 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1722 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Paso de los Libres, 26 May (NA)--Argentine President Roberto Viola, when welcoming his Brazilian counterpart Joao Baptista Figueiredo here today, emphasized that the two countries "have reached a high level of political maturity which has enabled them to reconcile interests regarding a subject which is of serious concern to both governments."

He added: "Now that this satisfactory balance has been reached, the heavy gates which were holding back cooperation in many areas have swung open. We received positive proposals from all sectors of our countries, and during this past year these proposals have been coming true."

Viola also stressed his desire to "meet with the presidents of other brother nations of the region whenever circumstances allow."

In his welcoming speech to the Brazilian president, the Argentine chief of state scored the wave of violence which the world is experiencing and indicated that the governments of Buenos Aires and Brasilia "have launched effective cooperation for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy."

Further on he said: "Thanks to this cooperation we have been able to prove our clearcut intentions of using the energy contained in the smallest particles of the universe within our reach, for the well-being of our people. But more than anything else we have proved the weakness of the argument of those who have refused to give us the support we needed under the pretext of nonexistent danger."

He added: "This cooperation and complementation between our two countries will benefit our neighbors and the entire region to which we belong because only our united efforts, together with the efforts of the brother nations of Latin America, can lead us to the strengthening of the region."

Viola also commented on the role which the two countries have in the hemisphere. "Our task as members of Latin America," he said, "is neither simple nor easy, but this very circumstance should give us continuing encouragement in using our ingenuity to develop effective formulas for cooperation."

"The progress we seek for ourselves, and for humanity as a whole, can only be attained within the framework of coexistence totally free from violence and terrorism, where no clashes or wars can endanger the integrity of the states or the stability of the systems which the people have been historically looking for as appropriate to guide their destinies."

Viola also stressed that the dialogue held with Figueiredo this morning was frank and positive and said that the meeting was "basically a working meeting in which the usual formal approach has been simplified as much as possible."

He stated: "I am sure that the conclusions of the talks we held today will help strengthen the understanding and cooperation between our two nations."

In his welcoming speech the Argentine chief of state also said, "We are experiencing critical times for man's existence: nowadays humanity has to choose between democracy and totalitarianism, and it must do so not in a single stroke but through everyday adherence to a given way of life."

He added: "If we seek advancement and progress at the material level only, we will have to face disadvantageous competition. The American man, like all free men of the world, must wage his battle in the field of principles, means of coexistence and national identity, all of which he must strengthen."

He went on to say that "the disruptive violence which nowadays dares to penetrate every area and every level, surprising us every day not only with its horror and unbridled quality but also by the frequency with which it occurs and the daring it displays, is an attempt to corrupt the deepest rooted principles of the individual and turn him into easy prey for totalitarianism."

He pointed out that "America's generous spirit offers the world a hope for a better humanity, and Brazil and Argentina have taken concrete steps and shown evidence of having understood this fully."

He went on to state: "Speculation has been banned from our accords aimed at reaching ever-increasing heights of science and technology, eliminating hunger, curbing disease and encouraging the overall development of Man, the final and most important target of all our efforts and hopes."

He indicated: "Latin America now has the example of two important links of its chain who are not wasting their time on seeking to undermine or harm each other but are using it to strengthen and complement each other."

Viola concluded by proposing "a toast to the greatness of Brazil and Argentina, to the happiness of their peoples united by historical and geographical bonds, to the solidarity of all American people and to the victory of peace and democracy in the world."

Figueiredo's Answering Speech

PY261942 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1710 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Paso de los Libres, 26 May (NA)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo today reaffirmed his country's opposition to axes or blocs and called for "an intensive, productive and egalitarian Latin American dialogue."

Figueiredo also opposed the establishment, at the regional level, of hierarchies or privileged interlocutors for voicing the Latin American will. He emphasized: "On the contrary, the thing is to strengthen our desire to attain inevitable understanding among equals free from tensions."

The Brazilian president made these remarks when answering the welcoming speech which his Argentine counterpart Roberto Viola made at noon today during the meeting between the two presidents.

Figueiredo stated that his meetings with former President Jorge Videla last year "had given rise to the broadening of ties of loyal friendship and cooperation which prevail in Argentine-Brazilian coexistence."

He pointed out that the current cooperation between the two countries is not "a one-time thing but part of a mature process of understanding and cooperation which has the potential for being permanent and great." He also stressed that this cooperation "has positive influence on the tranquillity and progress of the region."

Figueiredo reaffirmed that "Latin America can contribute to the process of improvement of international coexistence in a specific and original manner." The Brazilian president indicated that "therefore an intensive, productive and egalitarian Latin American dialogue must be maintained."

Joint Communique Issued

PY272348 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 May 81 p 6

[Text of Paso de los Libres Declaration signed by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and Argentine President Lt Gen Roberto Viola on 26 May 1981 in Paso de los Libres, Argentina]

[Text] 1. In keeping with the high-level talks which have marked Brazilian-Argentine relations, the presidents of the two nations today, 26 May 1981, held a work meeting in the city of Paso de los Libres during the visit of President Figueiredo to the Argentine Republic.

2. In response to President Figueiredo's invitation, President Viola crossed the border at the Uruguaiana River and arrived in the city of Uruguaiana, Federative Republic of Brazil, where the two presidential retinues were received by the prefect of the city.

3. During their stay in Paso de los Libres, the two presidents held a cordial and fruitful talk during which they discussed bilateral and regional relations and the international political situation.

4. In analyzing bilateral relations, the presidents of Brazil and Argentina reviewed the agreements signed in Buenos Aires in May 1980 and in Brasilia in August of the same year and confirmed the satisfactory pace and constructive spirit in which these agreements are being carried out.

5. Regarding cooperation agreements in the energy field, the presidents analyzed the advances made regarding the negotiation between the Water and Power Enterprise and the Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc (Electrobras) of an agreement on an electricity interconnection between the two countries; the studies carried out for the joint use of hydroelectric projects; and the advances made regarding the feasibility studies on the possible sale of 3 billion cubic meters per year of natural dry gas from Argentina to Brazil.

6. The two presidents particularly voiced their pleasure at the way in which the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) and the Brazilian Nuclear Corporations (NUCLEBRAS) of Brazil and the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) of the Argentine Republic are carrying out "the cooperation agreement for the development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes." The two presidents agreed on the advantages which the joint program established by the CNEN and the CNEA for the formation of human resources and the exchange of information pertaining to the nuclear field will have for the two countries.

As an example of their desire to cooperate in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, they mentioned the cooperation between NUCLEBRAS and the CNEA in the nuclear electricity industry field. In this regard they pointed out with satisfaction that the contract to lease Argentine-produced uranium to Brazil has already been implemented and that both the contract by which the CNEA will manufacture Zircaloy tubes for the fuel to be used in Brazilian power reactors and the contract by which NUCLEBRAS will participate, through Nuclebras Heavy Equipment, Inc. (NUCLEP), in the manufacturing of pressure containers for Atucha II will be implemented tomorrow, 27 May, in Buenos Aires.

7. The two presidents also voiced their satisfaction over the stimulus given to the agreement for scientific and technological cooperation, which is in the process of being ratified by scientific institutes of the two countries. The complementary agreements for scientific research, research in farming issues, communications, reforestation and meteorology which have been signed have allowed the initiation of constructive activities for the benefit of research and the development of the two countries. The two presidents agreed, in particular, that they would instruct the pertinent organizations of their respective governments to increase research, under the agreement regarding Chagas Disease, which affects important sectors of the population of the two nations.

8. They also reviewed the work carried out by the joint commission that was created for the drafting of the agreements regarding ocean shipping and tourism. They also verified that the state of the procedures for the legal approval of the social security agreement will permit its opportune ratification.

9. The presidents verified that the joint commission for the construction of a bridge over the Iguazu River is efficiently carrying out the tasks with which it was charged. The adjudication of the final engineering projects is proof of this fact.

10. On reviewing the development of the negotiations that Argentina is carrying out regarding the Malvinas Islands, the president of Brazil reiterated the support extended by his government in this matter and the confidence that such an understanding will soon lead to satisfactory results.

11. On reviewing matters linked to the exchange of trade between the two countries, the two presidents agreed to state the firm mutual willingness to continue with its development and expansion while maintaining an adequate quantitative and qualitative balance. To this end, they expressed the intention to reciprocally expedite the fully effective use of the tariff systems without specific restrictions and to prevent any type of private unilateral measures from being resorted to that would block, make difficult or make disadvantageous the access of products of one country to the market of the other.

12. In seeking a mutually satisfactory, more ambitious and stable exchange of trade in the medium and long terms, the presidents also agreed to create an informal work group which will have the mandate to seek adequate mechanisms, within the context of reciprocal advantages and a greater and more balanced exchange of industrialized products and to continue with and expand the bilateral flow of agricultural and mineral products. The Brazilian and Argentine delegations of the work group will work in close contact to promote the coordination of the private and official sectors, the joint operations and initiatives of the private sector, the adoption of measures of an economic, trade and institutional nature and the channeling of the negotiations process, when considered necessary, through the existing intergovernmental bilateral channels.

13. The two presidents stressed the importance of the CEBAC [Argentine-Brazilian Economic Commission on Trade] as a forum for consultation on economic and financial subjects of common interest to the two governments, and they consider of special interest the future implementation of an agreement that will prevent double taxation and tax evasion.

14. On reviewing the international situation, the two presidents reaffirmed the full validity of the preamble of the joint declaration that was signed by the presidents of the two nations on 17 May 1980 in Buenos Aires, and they ratified the solemn adherence of their governments to the purposes and principles of the UN charter as an indispensable basis for good international coexistence. In this respect, they expressed their opposition to any type of intervention, colonialism, hegemony or division of the world into spheres of influence, and they stressed the importance of all nations constructively contributing to solving important world problems, based on just and equal cooperation.

15. The two presidents also ratified the adherence of Brazil and Argentina to the principles of overall and complete disarmament under strict international control as an efficient measure for guaranteeing peace and security between nations.

16. The two presidents reviewed the situation in Latin America and agreed that based on the principles of equal sovereignty of states, nonintervention and the rejection of any hegemony or axis or areas of influence, they will continue their efforts to progressively strengthen inter-regional relations and achieve effective participation by Latin America in those international decisions having a global effect, following an independent course of action.

17. Regarding the situation in Central America, the two presidents stated that the stability of this region should not be affected by interference of any nature, and they agreed that because of the serious political, economic, and social crisis affecting some of the countries in the region, ample and just solutions in keeping with the state of rights, the principle of self-determination and the interests of the nations involved are needed so as to insure respect for its sovereignty and development.

18. Moreover, they reasserted their support for those principles regulating the OAS and they reviewed regional cooperation and integration mechanisms, reasserting their support for the River Plate basin system and noting the excellent opportunities for cooperation offered by LAIA [Latin American Integration Association].

19. The two presidents exchanged points of view on relations between Latin America and the developing African nations, based on solidarity and on issues of mutual advantage. They repudiated all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination, particularly the practice of apartheid.

They expressed particular concern over continuing colonialism in Namibia and stressed the need for this territory to achieve its independence as soon as possible, keeping its territorial integrity in compliance with the norms established by the United Nations.

20. Within this context, they expressed the importance of the South Atlantic as an area of direct and immediate interest for those developing nations along its littoral, and they expressed the need to keep this area free of international tensions and confrontations, making it a tool for peaceful exchange and development of these nations in compliance with the objectives and principles of the UN charter.

21. Reviewing the Middle East situation, they noted the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region in keeping with the true rights of the Palestinian people and the right that all of the nations in the area have to exist within recognized borders. They agreed, moreover, on the need to uphold the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. They also expressed their hope that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict will achieve a peaceful solution that will satisfy both parties involved and that will be free of any foreign intervention. Likewise, the two presidents discussed the situation in Afghanistan and expressed their concern over the present conditions, which jeopardize stability and peace in the region.

22. They also discussed the irrational violence the world is presently experiencing--the most recent example of which was the attack against His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, to whom they extended their best wishes for a prompt recovery--and they categorically repudiated all acts of terrorism. They noted the need for the international community to jointly develop a system that will stop actions of this nature.

23. Regarding the economic-financial situation, the two presidents confirmed with concern the persistent existence of serious differences between developed and developing countries as well as the lack of important advances which would enable developing countries to overcome their situation. They voiced their opinion that the inclination of developed countries to adopt protectionist policies and measures is very harmful to the interests of all countries and especially to developing countries. In this regard they said they are sure that the relaxation of the developed countries' trade policy is the basic issue for the establishment of a new just and equitable international economic order, which the two presidents firmly support through the prompt reactivation of the North-South dialogue, mainly within the framework of the UN.

24. In this regard they pointed out the importance they attribute to the development of means for direct cooperation in every field among developing countries in order to increase their mutual confidence and strengthen the ties of solidarity among them. They stated that such cooperation, on equitable bases and mutually advantageous grounds, among developing countries is very important. The application of that principle is particularly important in the case of relations between exporters and importers of equipment pertaining to the energy sector. It is equally important for there to be cooperative relations between developing countries which export and import foodstuffs.

25. The two heads of state voiced their satisfaction over the way in which the system of consultation over political issues and issues of common interest, which was created through the memorandum of understanding on 17 May 1980, is being used. They agreed on the convenience of maintaining high-level talks, such as the ones between their two governments, which complement and stimulate the active diplomatic negotiations carried out through ordinary channels. They especially pointed out the intention of the two governments to give the future meetings the nature of a meeting of work teams, even regarding the political policies of the two foreign ministers, on which consultations and the exchange of points of view will be possible.

26. President Viola accepted President Figueiredo's invitation to hold the next meeting on the territory of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL SATISFIED WITH FRENCH POSITION

PY271422 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1920 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] Paso de los Libres (NA special envoy)--A high military official, who asked not to be identified, expressed his satisfaction with the French proposal to respect completely the political and commercial agreements made by the previous French government, including the one concerning arms sales. The source, who preferred to maintain strict confidence since "the subject should only be commented on by the foreign ministry," stated "I am aware of the statements of the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, in this regard.

"We think that the declarations of the French foreign minister are fully satisfactory. They contribute, without doubt, to relieving tensions which I think are the product of attitudes based on an emotion but do not correspond to the true interests that should govern relations between the two countries," the informant concluded.

PRESIDENT: NO SPECIAL REASON FOR STEPPING DOWN

PY271849 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] The idea of relinquishing the command of the nation to another military officer to be designated by the armed forces has been preestablished and planned, and is part of the current process, President Garcia Meza stated.

He said this in his remarks to the press on announcing the decision to relinquish power to another military officer to be designated by the military junta on 17 July, when he will complete 1 year as president. He said that there is no special reason for this decision, but that this involves a change of generation.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] There is no special reason. This process has been planned. Everything we have to do until 17 July has been planned much before the revolution. We have worked under a plan, and the process also has a plan, and within this plan there are some stages. And we are now fulfilling one stage: changing a generation, including General Garcia Meza, a man of sacrifice, and beginning a new generation with new officials for the country. [end recording]

The Bolivian president explained that there are several stages within the current process, and that a single man cannot carry them out, that the cooperation of several citizens is needed.

[Begin recording] This process if divided into several stages, and one man alone cannot carry them out. Several men are needed. We are aware of this fact. I have been talking with the armed forces to see that the process is continued, and to prepare the conditions for the integration and unity of the Bolivian people. After having talked this year with my armed forces colleagues, we have decided that the stages must be carried on so as to fulfill the process. [end recording]

President Garcia Meza stated later that the naval force is very young and that no irregularity has ever been recorded in its activity.

[Begin recording] We have never had any problem with this branch, which is a very young force. Of course, as in the army, the politicians had great influence on them. They have believed in new petty coups and have been rather scared. But the people, after all, no longer pay any attention to these coups. I think the armed forces must come of age in their line of thinking and acting. [end recording]

NEXT PRESIDENT CAN BE CIVILIAN OR MILITARY

PY271435 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 May (AFP)--The newspaper EL DIARIO reported here today that President Garcia Meza told the newspaper that the next Bolivian president could be civilian or military.

AIR FORCE CHIEFS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PY271501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 27 May (AFP)--The unity of the armed forces is unbreakable and the Bolivian Air Force (FAB) obeys with loyalty all the orders from its commands, a document signed by the main air force commanders of the country stated here today.

The document adds that no process of economic, social and political reorganization and development is perfect because due to the nature of the process mistakes may be made but they can be corrected.

It also stated that these mistakes should not serve to promote the ambitions and desires of sectorial extremist political groups void of any sense of nationalism and reality.

The FAB document calls for drastic sanctions against the rebel officers who violated military laws and regulations and then states its support for the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

COLONEL APPOINTED NEW COMMANDER OF MILITARY SCHOOL

PY271920 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 27 May (TELAM)--Col Faustino Rico Toro has been appointed commander of the Gualberto Villaroel Military School.

The new commander of the most important Bolivian military institute will be installed during a ceremony in the main hall of the Miraflores army headquarters today.

It has also been reported that the new army chief of staff, General Anez Rivero, who was introduced during the installation ceremony of the new army commander, Gen Humberto Cayoja, will also be installed.

The appointment of Rico Toro--who was interior minister 4 years ago--was ordered by the new army commander today.

ARMY WITHDRAWAL FROM ANTIDRUG FIGHT EXPLAINED

PY270100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 22 May (TELAM)--The president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has explained the reasons why the armed forces have been withdrawn from the fight against drug trafficking, asserting that the institution cannot confront any longer what he termed an international mafia.

He stressed that there are many factors that determine the erosion of the armed forces, among them, the unequal fight against the drug traffic, because, he added, we are up against the international mafia. He showed his surprise and vexation regarding the fact that no country would cooperate in the fight against the drug traffic, a fact that we have noted.

He recalled that the armed forces have as their mission looking after international peace and preserving national integrity, but that in any case that they are always alert and ready to fight any illegal activity that tends toward breaking the peace and calm in Bolivia and in that case, he added, we will always defend the people.

Finally, he announced that the UN is cooperating in the fight against drug trafficking and that it has sent a delegation to Bolivia that is currently coordinating the activities of the fight against drug trafficking.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR--President Luis Garcia Meza today received the credentials of the new Indonesian Ambassador to Bolivia, Umar Ali, during a ceremony at Government Palace. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 27 May 81 PY]

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN PEOPLE

PY271907 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo yesterday sent a message to the international conference on sanctions against South Africa which is taking place in Paris, expressing "Brazil's solidarity with the South African people" and reaffirming Brazil's support for the struggle against the South African racist regime.

The president's message, on the occasion of the "African Liberation Day," was published by Itamaraty simultaneously with the speech delivered in Paris by Brazilizan Ambassador to the United Nations Sergio Correa da Costa, demanding from the UN Security Council, on behalf of the Brazilian Government, the correction of its ommission not granting a mandatory power approved by the consensus of the United Nations to sanction the segregationist regime of South Africa.

President Figueiredo's message to the international conference on sanctions against South Africa reads as follows:

On the day we are celebrating the liberation of Africa, I want to express the solidarity of the Brazilian nation with the African peoples. More than the geographic vicinity with the African Continent, Brazilians feel the cultural affinity, fruit of different African influence on the formation of our country. Brazilians and Africans also share the same struggle trying to overcome unjust economic inequalities, struggle for a future of dignity and wellbeing for our children.

We are, therefore, very sensitive to the struggle of the African peoples against the racist policy of the South African regime which seeks the domination and occupation of Namibia against international law, against the resolutions of the United Nations and against Africa.

The Brazilian people's and my desire is that very soon we will be able to see the liberation of all Africa and of all its inhabitants, without exception.

A diplomatic source reported yesterday that Itamaraty's release of President Figueiredo's message to the international conference on sanctions against South Africa on the eve of the meeting in Paso de los Libres-Uruguaiana was not a "mere coincidence." The release also coincided with a conference held in Beunos Aires by American and Argentine organizations, in which the security of the South Atlantic will be discussed.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL OFFERS INCREASED OIL SUPPLY

PY222107 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 May 81 p 35

[Excerpt] Brasilia--(Abd al-Latif Khalifa Bukar), secretary of the Libyan People's Committee [of the Libyan People's Bureau] announced yesterday after a meeting with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals that his country is "most interested" not only in increasing its daily oil supply to Brazil by up to 20,000 barrels, but also in purchasing large quantities of iron ore (in unspecified quantities) and in learning about the Brazilian Government's program for alternate sources of energy. He also announced that Minister Cals will visit Tripoli during the second half of this year.

(Khalifa Bukar) reported that Libya has been selling approximately 40,000 barrels of oil daily to Brazil at international prices and pointed out that his country's offer is intended to reduce the Braailian problems stemming from the shortage of oil supply. Thus, the secretary of the People's Committee (whose rank is that of an ambassador) advocated a better exchange among experts of the Libyan Petroleum Enterprise and PETROBAS International Inc "to expand relations between the two countries in this and other fields."

GOVERNMENT OFFERS RELEASE OF ARGENTINE OFFICERS

PY251815 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas today reasserted Chile's intention to release in 48 hours the Argentine officers who are charged with spying, provided there is "reciprocity" on the Argentine Government's part.

The officers are Maj Raul Pablo Barileau and Lt Oscar Alberto Santos. Ten Chileans, including two army officers, are in custody on spying charges in Argentina.

Foreign Minister Rojas said that the release of the Argentine officers must be subject to the "reciprocity of the Argentine Government, of course."

MINERS' DECISION TO END STRIKE OVERRULED

PY262151 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 0254 GMT 24 May 81

[Excerpts] Rancagua, Chile, 23 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Union leaders of the El Teniente copper mines today announced that they will obey a ruling passed yesterday by a regional labor official annulling the workers' decision to return to work on the grounds that it was not approved by an absolute majority.

Guillermo Medina, president of six of the eight unions that voted in favor of the enterprise's proposal, has stated that the decision to end the strike must be approved by half plus one of the total number of workers.

The regional labor inspector of Rancagua, located 100 km south of Santiago, declared the workers' decision illegal because it was not approved by the majority and thus it can only be regarded as a mere consultation.

The regional inspector is charged with controlling and supervising compliance with the labor laws.

While 3,961 workers voted for returning to work, 3,196 voted against it. Of a total of 8,229 workers registered, only 7,336 voted.

Medina reported that officials of the enterprise had told him that they will let stand the proposal that was voted on yesterday for 4 more days, despite having announced earlier that they would withdraw it were not approved.

The proposal envisages the renewal of the previous contract but includes production bonuses for workers on sick leave, a commitment to not take reprisals against the strikers, a $500 compensation bonus for the increase in the cost of living up to last April and a one-percent readjustment for next year.

BRIEFS

EXPORT-IMPORT FIGURES ISSUED--The Central Bank report discloses that during the first 3 months of the year Chilean exports amounted to $1.11 million and imports amounted to $1.59 million. Chilean exports have decreased due to a decrease from $536 million to $443 million in copper exports, which have dropped because of a reduction of the price on the international market. The report adds that the export of nontraditional goods increased from $350 million to $375 million. Imports have increased from $1.19 million during the first 3 months of 1980 to $1.59 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 81 PY]

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR--Today Colombian Ambassador Abraham Varon said goodbye to President Pinochet at Government House. Ambassador Varon, who has ended his tour to Chile, will be replaced by Luis Gonzalez Barros, current ambassador to Ecuador. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 81 PY]

SANTA MARTA UNDER MILITARY RULE AFTER DISTURBANCES

PA220443 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpts] Santa Marta, Colombia--This afternoon, 2,000 students staged violent disturbances in the capital of Magdalena, confronting the public force with stones and clubs. The demonstrators study in the following schools: [name indistinct], (Bermudez, Zeledon Lyceum, Boy's School), [name indistinct], Simon Bolivar and the Magdalena Technological University.

No casualties have been reported, but it has been learned that at least 30 students have been jailed. According to the authorities, Santa Marta has been put under military control to prevent new disturbances.

The students want the [words indistinct] several schools as soon as possible. They also reject the (?reform) of post-high-school education and condemned the killing of a student last Saturday in downtown Santa Marta. The students are also demanding the release of several companions who were detained yesterday while serious disorders were taking place in the capital of Magdalena.

It has been learned that in the next few hours, units of the Cordoba No 5 Battalion will [illegible] completely in charge of vigilance in the capital of Magdalena to prevent new disorders. Last night, students of the Zeledon School tried to seize the Magdalena electrical plant, but prompt action by the military units prevented this.

ARMY OBTAINS DOCUMENTS ON M-19 TRAINING IN CUBA

PA231741 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2145 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 20 May (EFE)--A military source disclosed here today that the army security department has confiscated documents on the trip to Cuba by several Colombian guerrillas to receive training in a school in Havana.

The spokesman indicated that on the basis of those documents, it has been proved that about 300 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) received training in guerrilla actions in Havana last year.

The documents were found in the possession of activist Jairo Agudelo Estrada, member of the M-19, who confessed that he traveled to Cuba along with other activists at the end of 1980.

It was those guerrillas who failed in an invasion they tried to carry out less than 2 months ago in southern Colombia, which culminated in the dismantling of the M-19.

Guerrilla Jairo Agudelo Estrada was arrested at the beginning of the week in a house in Icononzo, Tolima Department in southwestern Colombia.

As a result of other statements by an M-19 guerrilla regarding the Havana government's training of this subversive organization, Colombia decided to suspend diplomatic relations with Cuba.

PEASANTS SAY M-19 GUERRILLAS HAVE ENTERED COUNTRY

PA240320 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] According to reports from Quibdo, Colombia, the Colombian Government today increased its search for a ship that went into Colombian territory from Panama this week having aboard 20 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas.

Peasants told Colombian military authorities in Colombia's Choco Department, which borders on Panama, that the ship had space for approximately 100 persons. The ship, with hoisted Panamanian and Colombian flags, was seen by the Colombian peasants while it was sailing on the San Juan River, in Colombia's northwest region.

Unofficial sources have reported that the guerrillas, approximately 20, apparently boarded the ship in Panama and then went into Colombian territory with food and arms.

Activities Resume in South

PA261738 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 May 81 p 1-A

[Text] Bogota, (EFE)--Just as the Colombian Army and Government thought the 19 April guerrilla movement, M-19, was almost annihiliated, several groups resumed their activities in Caqueta Department, in the south; and Choco Department, in the northwest, over the past few days.

For the time being this group, of unknown origin and barely defined ideology, is still alive, as evidenced by the foiled plan to release the M-19 leaders from La Picota Prison in Bogota.

After the top armed forces leaders had decided to pull their special forces back to the garrisons in the Choco region, they had to order them out to the guerrilla areas again to search for a 20-member guerrilla group that entered Colombia by boat on the San Juan River.

According to unofficial sources, this group is presumably headed by Ivan Marino Ospina and it embarked in Panama. According to versions by peasants, the boat carries Colombian and Panamanian flags. The alleged landing occurred in an area near Panama. The M-19 members tried to use this same method early in March when they tried to land in the south, an operation that was foiled by the army in one of their major antiguerrilla victories.

The largely destroyed M-19 has only its alleged number one, Jaime Bateman Cayon, and Ivan Marino Ospina, at liberty. Its fighting and information activities have greatly decreased in the past few weeks. The greatest blow the army has dealt to the M-19 occurred in March and April when the top leaders were arrested in the south. In addition, the movement lost more than 40 members in combat and had some 150 captured.

International news agencies yesterday linked the accident in which Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, his wife and top government officials lost their lives to terrorist actions by the M-19.

DOMINICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA242053 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 24 May (AFP)--Dominican Foreign Minister Manuel Enrique Tavares arrived here today for a bilateral visit of friendship and cooperation.

He was received at El Dorado International Airport by acting Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes.

During his visit in Colombia, Tavares will meet with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds, Development Minister Gabriel Melo Guevara and Bogota Mayor Hernando Duran Dussan.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR--Manuel Hernandez, new Costa Rican ambassador to Colombia, presented his credentials today. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 May 81 PA]

DEFENSE SECRETARY REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

FL262030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2023 GMT 26 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 26 May (NOTIMEX)--Secretary of National Defense Felix Galvan Lopez has reported to President Jose Lopez Portillo on the combat patrol courses being taught in the State of Guerrero and on the relief of military personnel who are participating in operation "Condor" in northeastern Mexico.

The secretary explained to the chief executive that the troops of the "Condor Seven" group have remained 6 months in the area of operations located in the states of Sinaloa, Durango and Chihuahua. He said the relief was required so as to provide the necessary rest to personnel, independently of the operations required of the task force that has the principal mission to fight the planting, cultivation and traffic of drugs.

Regarding the combat patrol exercises being conducted in Guerrero State, Galvan Lopez explained that the fundamental objective is to train military personnel in morning and night operations on terrain with difficult topography and in extreme weather conditions.

The secretary of defense requested the audience with the president of the republic to present the military merit decoration in the grade of second class for foreigners to Col Manuel Bravo Yanez, military attache to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. He explained that during his diplomatic mission, Bravo Yanez earned the decoration by his meritorious performance which helped to expand relations between the armed forces of his country and the Mexican Army and Air Force.

The secretary of defense also informed the president on the progress of military constructions undertaken at all territorial commands. These include budgeted construction work and projects under construction with the use of military materials and labor.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES OPEC, TIES WITH BRAZIL

FL272150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 27 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 27 May (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo today reiterated that Mexico never has been and will not be a scab against OPEC. He said "we are analyzing the consequences of its price freeze on our production because we also are in the international oil trade."

The president was interviewed briefly at the official Los Pinos residence at noon today at the end of the visit of Paulo Maluf, governor of the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo.

Lopez Portillo said that Mexico follows OPEC's activities with interest because this organization is part of an entire system of rationalization which can be included in the world energy plan proposed to the United Nations. He explained that certain actions are beginning to appear that are establishing methods in processes of production and prices which still can be raised and rationalized to achieve a trade balance.

On another matter, the chief executive commented that possibilities for linking Mexico and Brazil more are excellent and they can be enhanced through joint investments and economic cooperation. "I think that a Mexico-Brazil axis of great perspectives can be established to project us to the future," he said.

He added that Mexico has raw materials which Brazil does not have, such as oil and, among other things, fertilizers and phosphorites, which can be useful to Brazil; and there are some manufactured goods that can be of interest to Brazil and with which the economy of the two countries can be combined.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES YUGOSLAV ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

FL272210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 27 May 81

[Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 27 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Yugoslavia always will be on the same front in defense of the same superior causes of mankind--the causes of peace, freedom and justice.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo made this statement to members of the delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who this afternoon greeted the president at the presidential residence accompanied by Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, chairman of the Senate Standing Committee.

Lopez Portillo told the representatives of the Yugoslav people that "we still regret the passing of Marshal Tito, one of the genuine builders of the contemporary world, and it is difficult to fill the big vacuum left by that great man." Saying that the Yugoslav people are closely tied to the Mexican people, Lopez Portillo added that Yugoslavia already is overcoming this loss and continues to project itself toward the same line of progress and peace which he always wanted.

The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation is led by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic. It has drafted an interesting plan for exchange of views on the legislative systems of the two countries.

Speaking at the meeting [with the president], Dragoslav Markovic said there has been intensive cooperation between the Mexican Congress and the Yugoslav Assembly since 1963, when the first contacts were made, and that this is the fifth visit at the parliamentary level between the two countries.

RELATIONS WITH CANADA TO BE STRENGTHENED

FL251403 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1719 GMT 24 May 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 24 May (NOTIMEX)--Canada's relations with Latin America are sound and increasingly stronger, especially with Mexico, the closest Latin American neighbor, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has stated, according to a publication released by that country's diplomatic mission in this capital. The Canadian official noted that his country and Mexico are desirous to diversify their relations, inasmuch as the two are under the shadow of the U.S. giant, especially in matters related to highly concentrated trade and in many other transfrontier problems.

Canada is happy to be among the five countries Mexico has chosen for closer relations, which is why the Canadian Government and people will try their best to correspond to such distinction in a positive manner.

Within the possibilities of establishing more profound relations with Mexico, the Canadian Government has signed an agreement for cultural exchanges and two for energy and industrial cooperation. The energy agreement is important for the two countries because it makes it possible for Mexico to reduce its dependence on the U.S. market as well as guarantees a supply of oil to Canada.

It is obvious, the secretary asserted, that future relations between Mexico and Canada have to include the economic and political spheres.

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

FL271014 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0211 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 26 May (NOTIMEX)--A Mexico-Sweden joint cooperation protocol was signed here today, in which the joint work program for the 1981-82 period is outlined. The document was signed in Stockholm, Sweden, by Lic Rodolfo Figueroa, secretary general of the National Council for Science and Technology--CONACYT--for Mexico and by Mr Jan Olof Carlsson, deputy director general of the Swedish National Office for Technical Development (STU), for Sweden.

The Swedish authorities have expressed interest in exchanging science and technology newsmen to write articles on the situation in this field in Mexico and Sweden. With respect to the training of personnel, a joint group was established to prepare a program on quality control and equipment preventive maintenance. Specialized technicians will begin taking introductory courses in Mexico. This program will be coordinated in Mexico by CONACYT and in Sweden by the Committee for Technical Cooperation, with the financial support of our country's Federation of Industries.

GOVERNMENT DENIES DEPORTING GUATEMALAN EMIGRANTS

PA272151 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 26 May (AFP)--The Mexican Ministry of Interior [as received] today denied that a group of 470 undocumented Guatemalans had been deported to their country, according to press reports here. The Ministry of Interior Immigration Inspection Office told AFP that the cases of the 470 Guatemalans who entered Mexico illegally are being studied individually to determine if any of them were politically persecuted, in which case deportation would be avoided.

It was reported that the group of Guatemalan emigrants crossed the Mexican border looking for better working conditions. The 470 persons crossed through the jungle and arrived at a Mexican town named Arroyo Negro. They were there only 2 weeks during which "they consumed almost all of the town's food," it was reported. Some of the Guatemalan emigrants said they had fled because of the guerrillas in their country.

According to the Mexican Ministry of Interior, several members of the group "thanked the Mexican authorities for providing transportation to return to their country."

PEMEX RELEASES STATISTICS ON DOMESTIC SALES

FL251439 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1831 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 May (NOTIMEX)--The economic growth recorded by Mexico during 1980 has made it possible for Mexican Petroleum--Pemex--to attain [domestic] sales amounting to 95,404,600,000 pesos, which represents 27.8 percent more than the previous year. Statistics released by Pemex on the distribution and sales in the domestic market report the above and specify that the sale of oil byproducts increased by 10.2 percent. The sales included such products as liquid gas 17.7 percent, gasoline 14.3 percent, low density polyethylene 31.7 percent, [word indistinct] chloride 23.6 percent and sulfur 67.7 percent.

Of the 95,404,600,000 pesos, 71,933,900,000 are for oil byproducts, of which 17,491,100,000 are petrochemical products, 5,232,200,000 natural gas and the rest other products.

These statistics note that on 21 November 1980 the price of extra gasoline had been increased to 7 pesos per liter in an effort to reduce the demand. In addition, the increase of 1.5 percent assessed bimonthly on the price of fuel oil and natural gas for industrial use, which began in 1979, will continue in force, Pemex asserted.

10 CUBAN REFUGEES GRANTED PROVISIONAL ASYLUM

PA252216 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Panama immigration authorities said that our country will abide by the principle of sovereignty in regards to the 10 Cubans lodged at La Siesta Hotel at Tocumen. The Cubans arrived on 21 May at Tocumen International Airport aboard the regular Iberia flight from Madrid in transit to Honduras, where the Cubans claimed to have relatives and a visa granted by the Honduran consul in Costa Rica.

However, once in Panama, the Honduran authorities did not accept the validity of the visa because, they claimed, it had not been issued by the proper authority. Meanwhile, Panamanian immigration authorities gave asylum to the 10 Cubans until 27 May, by which time they must have their documents in order with the Honduran authorities or they will be returned to Cuba on the regular Iberia flight.

A group of Cubans who have been living in Panama for many years are trying to get them a 30-day permit to remain in Panama so they can obtain entry into either Honduras or Florida, where the 10 Cubans have relatives who will assume responsibility for them.

TRIBUNAL AUTHORIZES PANAMENISTA REGISTRATION

PA221454 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 22 May 81 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] The Electoral Tribunal yesterday rejected a motion to invalidate a request to register the Panamenista Party and readied the opening of the party's registration period today.

The tribunal said the invalidation motion submitted by attorneys Jose S. Munoz and Guillermo Endara was based on nonexistent legislation.

It was not required by law to investigate the past political affiliation of the persons who had submitted the request for registration, the tribunal added.

This new development was only another in a growing conflict between older and younger members of the Panamenista Party, headed by its lifetime leader and former President Arnulfo Arias.

When it was made public, the registration request submitted by Luis Gaspar Suarez and Alonso Bucho Pinzon was immediately challenged by older members of the party that was outlawed in 1968 following Arias' overthrow by the National Guard after 11 days in office.

Days of name-calling followed, and a few days later, a letter attributed to the former president quoted him as saying no one had been granted authority to request the registration of his party.

But Suarez and Pinzon said they were going ahead with their registration plans based on an old statement by Arias that the younger generation should "take up the banner and go forward."

Arias is said to have observed his 80 birthday last May 10.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--Silvio Hector Neuman, the new Argentine ambassador to Panama, has presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 May 81 p 5-B PA]

COSTA RICA

LA NACION HAILS BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA240309 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 May 81 p 14A

[Editorial: "The onsular Break With Cuba"]

[Text] Costa Ricans were greatly surprised yesterday to hear that Carazo Odio's government had broken consular relations with the Fidel Castro regime. No recent event, or concrete situation could explain such a radical and unexpected measure. Some sector within and outside the government, however, had been exerting pressure on President Carazo to adopt that measure, which mean not only the break with Cuba but with the USSR as well.

About a month ago, it was said that the First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann together with other cabinet ministers would propose to the president of the republic the breaking of diplomatic relations with the USSR and consular relations with Cuba. These rumors were never officially confirmed, but neither were they denied. Meanwhile, other organized political groups also had been demanding that these two steps be adopted. They based their demand not only on the activities of the Cuban officials, who were very active in our country, but also on the probable interference of some members of the numerous Soviet Embassy delegation, in our domestic labor problems.

It could be said, in general, that there was an undercurrent of opinion against maintaining those relations. Our country's attitude toward the path of the Sandinist government after Somoza's fall and armed insurrection in El Salvador merely exacerbated and generalized the undercurrent.

The Central American situation and our intervention in the Nicaraguan process, especially arms trafficking, and the presence in Costa Rica of all kinds of agitators and guerrillas from the Caribbean and South America, also contributed toward forming this national state of mind clearly opposed to maintaining consular and diplomatic relations with Cuba and the USSR respectively.

Perhaps, it was this backdrop which led a group of government officials to pressure President Carazo into finally adopting this measure.

Although it is true that the motives officially adduced--a comment made by a Cuban representative to the United Nations regarding the attitude adopted by Costa Rica regarding violation of human rights in a Castro prison in notoriously offensive tones--seem convincing enough, we understand that it occurred in December. If this is true, there is a difference between the motive and reaction which does not seem very clear.

We do not find much sense either, in Foreign Minister Niehaus' statements that consular relations with Cuba were established in 1977 during President Oduber's regime, and that the new administration continued them out of respect for the previous administration. This seems to contradict relations maintained between Cuban and Costa Rican officials during the final months of the Nicaraguan insurrection, which seemed to be very close, because one of President Carazo's sons made a trip to Cuba during that time.

That is why, although we are convinced that there is something hidden about all this, which will be known in due time, the break of consular relations with Cuba, although it does not yet include the USSR, is a positive step for Costa Rican peace and security. That is why we hail it regardless of its true motivations and its apparently unexpected nature.

EL SALVADOR

GUTIERREZ SAYS SITUATION REMAINS 'CRITICAL'

PY280041 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (TELAM)--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, commander in chief of the armed forces and vice president of El Salvador, maintained today, on his way through Buenos Aires, that the countries of America should become more united against communism because communism already has a toehold on the continent.

In transit to Montevideo from Chile, Gutierrez remarked to TELAM in Ezeiza that now it is not just a question of an island (referring to Cuba), there is also communism in the American Continent and this places the stability of the Central American and Caribbean regions in danger and it naturally affects relations with the other countries.

He acknowledged that the situation is still critical in his country: Due to the insurgent hotspots that we have, specially in the mountain areas, in high terrain, and the terrorism that has been unleashed in the cities which is perhaps the most serious aspect in this matter. Normally, nearly every day there are bomb attacks that destroy a shop, a bank, a factory, an electricity facility, a high-tension line, a bridge, anything.

He remarked that military aid had been received from the U.S. Government, but that troops were not needed because the Salvadoran Army is sufficient to control the internal situation.

When asked a question on the subject, he said that it is difficult to predict how long it will take to eradicate extremism. This naturally depends, he stressed, on the supplies from Cuba and Nicaragua not continuing to enter El Salvador.

Regarding his trip to Chile, he indicated that he had talked with President Augusto Pinochet explaining the problem that his country is experiencing and that he has the same objective in Montevideo.

Asked whether he will explain the problem to Argentina he said that the Salvadoran foreign minister is expected within a few days and that it is probable that he will do so.

Finally, he said: El Salvador is seeking its own path, a definition by the population, and I believe that one of the factors for pacification is precisely that of achieving authentically free elections next year.

DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS FOREIGN MEDIATION

PA272347 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 May 81 p 3

[Text] "We agree with the efforts made to attain peace in El Salvador, as long as the dignity of the Salvadoran people is respected. The people have the right to exercise their sovereignty in the domestic problems affecting them," Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said this in reference to the news from Washington that Venezuela had presented a peace proposal for El Salvador.

The dispatch from Washington says that "the Salvadoran regime has averted the immediate threat of rebellion, but that that success is strengthening a trend within the armed forces to recover the absolute power they wielded in the past."

Minister Garcia says he does not agree with that statement, first because the armed forces is not euphoric over the victory. On the contrary, it is shocked at the death of its men who have sacrificed their lives for their country and died with honor defending national interests.

He also said that the armed forces are within the spirit of their proclamation, which defines the future outlines of the armed institution. This proclamation completely discards the possibility that the armed forces may want to recover absolute power as in the past, Garcia said.

"On the contrary," he said," the outline is quite clear and it determines the pattern we must follow for the good of the people."

Then the minister commented on another paragraph of the international dispatch saying that this is "an unfair accusation against the armed forces."

The armed forces, he said, have promoted a political solution by means of elections. It hurts when another country is asked to arbitrate our affairs, first of all, he said, because we are sufficiently independent to know what we must do.

In the second place, he added, there is nothing to arbitrate. What they should do instead is help us in our desire to do the right thing by finding a political solution to our country's problems. The solution is to hold elections, and we have been the first ones to promote them.

"There is no need," he emphasized, "for anyone to come and tell us how we should manage our affairs when we have been the promoters of the solution."

The dispatch also says that "Mexico should use its considerable influence with the social democrats to persuade them to participate in a broad-based government to preside over free elections."

On this matter, Colonel Garcia emphasized that the armed forces support the current regime in El Salvador. Then he added: "This government and these armed forces will guarantee free elections. We do not want any reorganization of any kind and we are definite about this," Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia concluded. He was joined by Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES INTERNATIONAL NEWSCASTS

PA280230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta today authorized radio stations to resume their news services and broadcast news from abroad not related to the national situation and official press bulletins, a presidential spokesman informed AFP.

In January, the government banned newscasts following the general guerrilla offensive and simultaneously established a state of siege, which is still in effect.

The changes in the current regulations, given in writing to all the nation's radio stations also says that they cannot broadcast reports on military activities.

El Salvador has six government-owned stations including YSS, Radio Nacional. From 11 January, to mid-March, Radio Nacional controlled all the country's radio broadcasts by means of a network.

Later, commercial radio stations could broadcast their own programs, except newscasts, which were completely forbidden until today.

It is believed that the country has 1.4 million radios and some 275,000 television sets. Besides the six radio stations that cover the entire country from 0400 or 0500 to 2300 or 2400, there are 44 radio stations scattered throughout the country.

COPREFA REPORTS CIVILIAN EVACUATION IN CHALATENANGO

PA270420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 May (AFP)--Several towns in Chalatenango Department, in the northern part of the country, are being evacuated by the army to avoid possible civilian deaths when cleanup operations begin on Eramon Hill, which is allegedly in the hands of guerrillas, an army spokesman said.

[Words indistinct] bodies found in various places were inspected today by judicial authorities. The bodies showed bullet wounds and other wounds made with sharp cutting objects.

Two labor leaders were identified among the dead. They were shot to death this morning at the door of a spaghetti factory in the southern part of San Salvador, where the two men worked.

Army sources also said today that several towns in Chalatenango Department were being evacuated today "to prevent innocent victims in the fighting that may develop around Eramon Hill, located near Arcatao, when cleanup operations begin."

The local press said that some 2,000 guerrillas had occupied Eramon Hill, 55 km northeast of San Salvador. However, spokesmen for the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, said that "there had been some exaggeration." The army denied that such a large number of guerrillas had occupied the hill, but that "the civilian population is being permitted to leave to allow for a search and cleanup operation in the area."

The army added that "there are reports of suspicious movements by persons who could be of the extreme left," in the region.

Another troop mobilization is also being carried out in the rural areas of San Vicente Department where the 5th Infantry Brigade is stationed, according to official reports.

It was said that "many terrorists are constantly raiding the areas that produce cereal grains in this region in order to prevent harvests."

Guerrilla groops have been reported on the slopes of Chinchontepec Volcano in this department. Firing is frequently heard along this region where guerrillas and the army constantly clash.

COPREFA also said that the Conchagua Volcano area, in La Union Department, is completely controlled by the army following the intensive fighting whose results have not been officially reported. However, many casualties were reported during the fierce fighting which lasted several [word indistinct].

REFUGEES FLEE ARMY BOMBINGS IN RURAL AREAS

PA232009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] San Jose--More than 1,000 refugees, mostly children, have arrived in San Esteban Catarina, San Vicente Department in El Salvador, fleeing from the army bombings in San Lorenzo. Green Cross spokesmen have said that the residents of the area are trying to escape from the rural bombings with which the military-Christian Democratic regime unsuccessfully tries to dislodge the members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front from their positions.

RADIO VENCEREMOS AIRS FMLN WAR BULLETIN NO 121

PA271715 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 27 May 81

[War bulletin No 121 issued by the information section of the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]

[Text] Report from the Modesto Reyes [as heard; Ramirez] Central Front: On 16 May at 2100 forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked soldiers in civilian clothes on Las Pilas Farm, Potrero Grande Canton, inflicting one casualty on the enemy. We withdrew after this operation without any casualties.

On 17 May at 2100 the FMLN's patriotic forces carried out a harassment operation against death squad (?forces) on (?San Martin Street) in (?Suchitoto). During this action, we inflicted [number indistinct] casualties on the enemy. Continuing their harassment operations against the forces of the genocidal army which is trying to dislodge us from the Suchitoto-Guazapa area, our forces sabotaged Suchitoto's water supply lines. This was done near (Ixtamarata). The water mains were destroyed during the operation, leaving the Suchitoto garrison without water. Complementing this action, our guerrilla squads set up a booby trap, which went off when the enemy tried to inspect the area. We inflicted five casualties on the enemy during this action.

On 18 May at 0900 the FMLN engaged an enemy patrol in La Ceiba, Valle Nuevo, Valle Viejo and Buenavista Cantons. We inflicted four casualties on the enemy during this action. The FMLN lost one fighter.

At 1700 the same day revolutionary forces ambushed and harassed an armored vehicle carrying supplies to enemy forces stationed in El Rodeo Canton. This action was carried out on Nueva Street near San Rafael. The puppet army suffered two casualties.

On 19 May at 1100 FMLN guerrillas clashed with death squad forces in (?Santa Rita) Canton, (Chispancingo) jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department, 40 km from San Salvador. During this battle one enemy casualty was reported.

At 1600 the genocidal army, pursuing the policy of destruction, death and scorched earth which the Yankee army's 8th Special Forces Group likes, attacked (Birmodo) Farm in the Suchitoto-Guazapa area. The attack was launched with a truck, a light armored vehicle and army soldiers, who fired 8 (81)-mm mortars at Tenango Canton. There were no casualties among our people's ranks.

Simultaneously, othe forces tried to enter San Francisco Canton, which is under the control of the FMLN's patriotic forces. The battle resulted in two casualties for the enemy.

On 24 May, in Chalatenango, the FMLN people's army continued its harassment operations in the vicinity of Arcatao and San Antonio de los Ranchos. An FMLN guerrilla column consisting of 50 men entered Los Amates Canton, Chalatenango Department, on that same day and harassed the enemy forces.

Report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front:

On 23 May, FMLN guerrilla commandos attacked enemy positions in Potrero Grande Canton, Cabanas Department. During this operation the FMLN forces mined the area to hinder enemy movements and annihilate its forces. This action was carried out as follows:

At (?2030) harassment began with FMLN rifle fire against enemy positions. This caused the enemy to flee. At 2100, an FMLN sapper squad withdrew after mining the area. At 2130 enemy patrols stepped on one of the mines. The number of casualities is unknown at this moment.

In La Paz Department our patriotic forces ambushed an army convoy near Zacatecoluca. During this operation we inflicted two casualties on the enemy and damaged the vehicle, putting it out of commission.

On that same date guerrillas attacked the local command post in San Pedro Nonualco, La Paz Department. We killed two enemy soldiers and wounded one during this operation.

Report from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front:

On 27 May [as heard], a clash that lasted 3 hours took place near Delicias de Concepcion in Morazan Department. The FMLN forces inflicted several casualties on the enemy. At the height of the battle, 50 soldiers of the dictatorship fled in disorder to the town of Delicias de Concepcion, in Morazan. Seven army troops were wounded during this action, including a captain who suffered fractures in both legs.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. San Salvador, 25 May 1981.

ARMY RETREAT IN MORAZAN: FMLN-FDR DIPLOMACY

PA242026 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Three thousand soldiers of the military-Christian Democratic regime of El Salvador have withdrawn from Morazan Department after failing in a new attempt to recover control in large areas of the department which have been under guerrilla control for months.

Radio Venceremos, which is broadcasting from liberated areas, stressed that this retreat is another undeniable defeat of the Salvadoran tyranny.

Radio Venceremos also reported that in the past few months representatives of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] have met with 23 heads of state or foreign ministers, which confirms that many world governments are interested in learning the true situation in El Salvador.

Ruben Zamora, a member of that commission, told that radio station that many European governments think that the United States is bent on a war against the Salvadoran people and is trying to get other nations involved in it.

Zamora added that in wide-ranging international sectors, there is support for a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict, which would favor peace in Central America and the world.

RED CROSS OFFICIAL EXPLAINS BASIS OF AID DONATION

PA252142 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 May 81 p 2

[Text] The new delegate of the International Red Cross in El Salvador, Mr Erwin Bettling, said yesterday afternoon in the editorial room of EL MUNDO that the recent donation from the Agency for International Development [AID] to the Salvadoran Red Cross does not include food or medicine for the refugees.

The Red Cross official reiterated the contents of a bulletin in which the International Red Cross Committee clarified official reports on the AID donation.

Mr Bettling visited EL MUNDO along with Jose Rivera, who is in charge of the public relations office of the Salvadoran Red Cross.

The bulletin of the International Red Cross Committee states:

The International Red Cross Committee, as a result of reports appearing in the Salvadoran news media regarding a recent donation from AID, that did not correctly report official statements made at the time of the donation, would like to explain the following to the citizens:

1. The $250,000 AID donation is based on the urgent needs of the Salvadoran Red Cross.

2. The objective of the donation is to strengthen the operational capacity of the national Red Cross by allowing the purchase of equipment needed by its rescue team. For this reason, the donation is earmarked for that goal and it does not include food or medicine for refugees, a form of aid that is not channeled through the Salvadoran Red Cross but through the International Red Cross Committee.

3. The donation includes funds for the purchase of vehicles that will be used exclusively for the rescue and medical teams, which may be organized, but not for the 25,000 refugees.

4. All the donations given to the Red Cross by AID or by any other organization are given unconditionally. The Red Cross is committed only to utilize donations based on its principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality. Therefore, the Red Cross is an independent organization.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SEES CASTRO'S HAND IN PEASANT EXODUS

PA280410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0221 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 May (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government affirmed today that "Castroite influence" was behind the exodus in early May of approximately 500 Guatemalan peasants who reached Mexico and were later deported by the Mexican authorities.

An official government communique also charged that there is an "orchestrated campaign of defamation" abroad against Guatemala and scored "some communications media of the neighboring country (Mexico) and international news agencies," for reporting that the peasants were fleeing to Mexico because of the Guatemalan Army's repression.

The communique states that "the disclosures made yesterday by the peasants who were kidnapped in the northern part of the country and forced to walk on foot until they reached Mexican territory speak for themselves."

"In the first place," the note states, "they flatly contradict the ill-intentioned and devious reporting of this reprehensible act as publicized by some communications media of the neighboring country and international news agencies, in order to distort the truth and maintain the orchestrated campaign of defamation against Guatemala by international organizations with well-known totalitarian tendencies."

The communique adds that the statements by the peasants also "stress the cruelty with which the enemies of the people and liberty act."

The government report on this exodus notes that the peasants were forced by heavily armed men to walk on foot for a period of [word indistinct] 21 days.

[Words indistinct] the emigrant peasants admitted on Tuesday that in some cases they were forced by heavily armed men to leave their homes, while in other cases they decided to leave their lands on their own, fearing the violence that prevails in El Peten Department in the northern part of the country.

The government communique concludes that "behind this mass kidnapping of humble Guatemalans for publicity purposes was the hand of Castroite influence."

Some 469 Guatemalan peasants are currently exiled to a camp set up by the army in Huehuetenango Department. They are receiving medical attention while it is being decided what to do with them.

These peasants, including 180 children, staged a dramatic exodus on foot, without food and under very adverse conditions, over hundreds of kilometers from El Peten into Mexico and back to Guatemala.

During the journey an infant died and two children were born, while the younger children showed visible signs of malnutrition and other tropical diseases. The future of these peasants is now uncertain since they have said they are afraid to return to their places of origin because they think their lives will be in danger if they return.

RELUCTANCE TO ATTEND PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT EXPLAINED

PA270010 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 May 81 p 2

["National Events" column]

[Text] The position stated by the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry regarding the meeting of Central American presidents is essentially correct. Both the convocation and the meeting must depend on the need for a meeting. And there must also be an agenda of the matters to be discussed at such a high level which must have been previously approved by representatives of the various governments. This is fundamental, a point of order, unless, of course, the idea is to make a propaganda spectacle of this kind of meeting, or worse yet, to use the meeting as a pretext to distract the people from urgent and irritating matters by means of a circus-type act.

Those who disagree with this point of view say that there are serious problems in Central America that deserve special attention, that the most effective way to handle them is through direct contact among the chiefs of state, supposedly because any solution found in this manner will be put into effect sooner because the weight of a presidential order will eliminate routine administrative obstacles. Others speak of the danger of isolation and of the negative effects that such a situation represents for the country.

No one can deny that it is true that there are serious problems in Central American relations, that there are economic and political problems. The case is such that any uninformed observer can see the seriousness of the situation and its effect on each of the Central American republics. This, however, does not mean that the respective governments are not paying attention to the various matters that deserve attention. There are specific organizations and officials who are obligated to discuss and to propose viable solutions to the various problems. Those who like presidential meetings must know that those leaders are in continuous contact, that they consult each other about critical subjects and try to find positive solutions. If the shout of eureka has not been heard yet, it is not because of indifference or apathy. It is simply because there is a tangle that is very difficult to undo. If the experts have not found a useful formula, it should not be expected that the presidents, with only a few hours to talk seriously about those matters will arrive at a solution as if by magic. Some matters do not depend on the will of a president. There are constitutional laws that must be respected and that could prevent commitments for instant solutions. The presidents should approve agreements previously discussed and reached at lower levels.

To speak of political or any other kind of isolation is to use cunning persuasion. As far as Guatemala is concerned, the call for such a meeting has no grounds because our country maintains normal relations with all the countries of the area. It maintains diplomatic and consular relations. It fulfills its obligations within regional organizations and it is represented in Central American congresses and hemispheric congresses as well.

Therefore, there is no justification for any fear that if Guatemala does not participate in presidential evening parties--evening parties because of the publicity and demagogic fiestas that characterize those meetings improperly called "summits"--it will become an unfortunate island at the mercy of the winds. It is not logical to say that there is an international lack of understanding, prejudice and bad faith against our country because of our absence from presidential meetings. That is not a manifestation of isolation. It is simply that there is a political type of plot that will not in any way cease to exist by our attending presidential "summits."

Besides, and this is what is most important, political and constitutional differences in Central America represent an insurmountable barrier to any presidentail meeting such as the one proposed by Carazo Odio for special reasons that everybody knows. (He deserves the problems he is facing.) He wants some circus action to release the pressure he is under because of his blunders. That is his right. But let him use his masquerade group. Cuatemala has no reason to join such a one-act farce. One must begin by respecting oneself.

PDC MEMBERS COMMENT ON TRIP TO UNITED STATES

PA230159 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo and Rodolfo Maldonado, members of the Christian Democratic Party of Guatemala, talk about their recent trip to Washington:

[Begin Recording] [Cerezo] It was a big surprise and a disappointment to learn there that groups of the extreme right are conducting a campaign abroad which gives the impression that Guatemala does not have any democratic organizations which are not involved in acts of violence and capable of leading a democratic movement. I think that I was able to convice important sectors there that this might be the last opportunity for Guatemala to start a peaceful and democratic process, if the proposal of the Christian Democratic Party and other political groups is accepted and if everyone learns to respect the will of the majority.

HONDURAS

CUBAN INTERVENTION IN REGION SEEN AS FAR-REACHING

PA221803 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 May 81

[Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte commentary]

[Text] Reports from San Jose, Costa Rica, inform us about the strange case of a Cuban consular official who, going against the position of the Carazo administration which ordered Cuba's diplomatic personnel to leave following the break of consular and trade relations with the communist Havana regime, remained inside Costa Rican territory.

He is Fernando Comas, who was Cuba's vice consul in Costa Rica. He had left for his country 2 months ago but returned to San Jose on 14 May, after the Costa Rican Government had given a deadline for the Cuban consular officials to leave the country.

The Costa Rican Government allowed Comas to enter, but retained his passport at the airport. He was also told by the authorities that there was a deadline for him to return to Cuba. However, he did not return to his country.

Fernando Comas is supposedly still in Costa Rica in defiance of the position of the Costa Rican Government. And even if he has left Costa Rican territory now, he has already committed an offense and an infraction.

The reports notes that there are rumors in Costa Rica that the Cuban vice consul remained in the country to make final contacts with people connected with the coordination of the activities that the Castroite consulate carried out in that Central American country, activities which were the reason for the expulsion of the consular personnel.

This case would be of little news significance were it not for the situation and the time in which it took place. The Costa Rican Government had already ordered the break of relations with Cuba and the departure of the Cuban consular officials within 72 hours. In spite of this, the vice consul remained.

In our opinion, this is closely linked to another report published in the daily EL TIEMPO of Bogota, Colombia, on 17 May. This paper notes that when the Sandinist insurrection began to gain importance and to turn into a national uprising, the Cuban Government organized some sort of air bridge with Costa Rica to deliver arms to the rebels fighting the Somoza dictatorship.

The delivery of arms did not stop with the overthrow of Somoza and something came up that caught everybody's attention: 50 percent of the arms arriving from Cuba did not reach the final destination and it is presumed that Fidel Castro was also seeking a coup in Costa Rica, according to what has just been reported by the Costa Rican news media. The fact is that not all the arms that Castro was sending through Costa Rica were intended to reach the Nicaraguan rebels. It has been established that some of the arms reached Guatemala and that another significant number of weapons remained in Costa Rica.

All this leads to the belief that Fidel Castro's maneuvers in Central America have been very audacious and far-reaching, from the very beginning. Help in the form of arms was being given to a people struggling for their liberation but at the same time, the situation was being used to form alleged revolutionary groups with Marxist tendencies which at the right time would go into action in Costa Rica.

The Bogota daily says that Cuba's most important export products are the communist revolution of Fidel Castro and sugar. We have been saying this since long before Somoza's fall and the arrival of the Sandinist companeros in Nicaragua. It is not surprise for anyone just slightly informed about the situation in Central America and the Caribbean region.

In a 13 May commentary, EL TIEMPO of Quito, Ecuador, notes Cuba's intense intervention in Central America. It notes that several free news sources of America have reported on the increase in Cuban intervention in Central and South America.

As a result of the break in relations between Colombia and Cuba, Latin American countries that still maintain diplomatic relations with Havana have stated their desire to hold a hemispheric meeting to analyze Cuba's international behavior toward the other countries of the region and its obstinate interventionism in the internal affairs of other states.

What has received the most attention is the fact that this movement against communist Cuba was initiated in the Republic of Panama and that it has found a positive response in all the Latin American countries where Cuba is intervening. It should be recalled that for some time there has been a strong friendship between Omar Torrijos of Panama and Fidel Castro of Cuba.

It can be stated that many events are about to happen in Central America, the Caribbean and Latin America because of the communist intervention of Cuba. We will continue observing and commenting.

NEW GUATEMALAN TAX CONSIDERED REPLY TO DECREE 14

PA271706 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Honduran businessmen confirmed to La Voz de Honduras yesterday that the Guatemalan Government, in reply to the famous Decrec 14 issued by our government, has decided to place two additional taxes on Honduran imports: 10 percent as a counterbalance to the Honduran tax and an additional 30 percent to protect its products.

With these measures Guatemala has practically broken the bilateral trade treaty with our country because the taxes surpass the customs duties contained on the lists negotiated under this treaty. But the initiative for the break originated in Honduras, which without respecting the bilateral treaties raised customs duties on imports from any country.

A few days ago, the Guatemalan minister of economy, Valentin Solorzano, was in Tegucigalpa. He was negotiating with his Honduran colleague on the status of the customs reform. He must not have found an affirmative reply, and reciprocity is in sight.

Those who lose out in this case are exclusively the businessmen, who have set up factories with outputs directed at the Central American market.

For its part, the government will see its income diminished if there are no exports or imports. The finance and public credit authorities now have the situation in their hands.

NICARAGUA

BORGE COMMENTS ON SEVERITY OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA271951 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez reported yesterday on the flight of capital from the country at a meeting of workers of the petrochemical industry. In addition to describing the country's economic situation as more serious than originally estimated, Borge said the destruction in the country amounted to some $500 million. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] The power of the transnationals is incredible. Our country is in a very difficult situation, much more difficult than we originally thought because we talked about the $1.6 billion foreign debt that we inherited and the country's destruction estimated at $500 million if I am not mistaken. However, it has not been mentioned yet that our country was affected by a flight of capital that amounted to $700 million before the victory of the revolution.

Many Nicaraguan businessmen let their firms go bankrupt by sending their capital abroad. Many of them who knew that a devaluation of the currency was coming started to buy dollars. They sent millions of dollars out of the country. Therefore, the country's situation is much more serious than we originally thought.

On one hand we have the foreign debt: $1.6 billion. On the other hand we have the flight of capital, whose conservative estimate has been set at $700 million, and finally we have the country's destruction because of the war and the looting, estimated at $500 million.

In addition, we have the problem of the energy dependency. You know that most of our revenues are devoted to oil purchases. A high percentage of the revenues we get from the export of our raw materials is devoted to oil purchases. However, oil prices are always increasing and the possibility of our increasing production to meet these petroleum prices is almost impossible at this time.

We are facing the problem that in the next few years exports will not be enough to buy the oil we need. It is estimated that in a few years the country's entire production will not be enough to purchase the oil we need. The situation is truly serious. For this reason we have repeatedly said that our problem in Nicaragua is that of human energy. [end recording]

BORGE, OFFICIAL NOTES SHORTCOMINGS OF BUREAUCRACY

PA271659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Asked how the Sandinist Front has agreed to participate in a dialogue with the rightist bourgeoisie, Commander Tomas Borge replied: The word dialogue is repulsive to us because it reminds us of the shady deals of the past. We must eliminate this word.

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge participated in a panel discussion on the challenges of Christianity in the revolution held at the Naisy Rios Auditorium of the Central American University last night.

Borge added: Because of principles we must say that we will not make any concessions. We are trying to reach points of agreement, but only to carry out the revolution, he noted.

Bureaucracy, the large state aparatus and the arrogance of officials which has become generalized, were criticized at this panel. Freddy Rostran, who asked questions of Emilio Baltodano, minister-secretary of the junta, noted that Christians have the right to criticize because they are part of the revolutionary process. He said the people repeatedly have found annoying walls and arrogant attitudes in the state and military structures. He said it must be admitted that there is unemployment and hunger in the Atlantic Coast area and that the unrest this causes others should not be described as reactionary or counterrevolutionary expressions.

Baltodano admitted that criticism from a positive standpoint is constructive not like that made by the enemies of the revolution. He said it is obvious that our revolution was made for the benefit of the poor, that there are major problems that stem from the country's poverty, but the government cannot solve the people's problems without their participation. It is not true that the government people are the ones who have benefited most, Baltodano added. He said bureaucracy is an evil of a growing government. He noted that there are 21 ministries, 9 institutes and 4 autonomous organizations. Baltodano said certain entities will be merged in the future to prevent any surplus organizations and to centralize activities.

Regarding the dismissal of surplus personnel carried out over the past few months, Baltodano said the government is trying to be fair and that the leaders are trying to survey all problems, not only on the "Face the People" programs but through other means and through direct contacts.

Regarding the bureaucracy, Commander Borge conceded that much of the criticism expressed in the panel was just. He also admitted that the Sandinist Front could not be the vanguard if it were not on the side of the poor of Nicaragua.

The generalized evil of arrogance was mentioned by Borge. He called it an annoying evil in the case of military officers. He noted that the main task of the revolution now is the moral reconstruction of our people.

A woman mentioned to Borge that certain leaders are living in luxury. Borge replied that the leaders have already made efforts to get close to the people. They have even discussed the idea of living in the neighborhoods. However, he said that security measures would force us to live differently from our neighbors there and the cure would be worse than the sickness. Here are some of Borge's remarks:

[Begin recording] We have maintained that the reconstruction of Nicaragua is a priority task. It is not the reconstruction of the destroyed buildings, factories and hospitals but the reconstruction of men.

I believe that perhaps it has not been stressed sufficiently that the main task of the revolution is the moral reconstruction of Nicaragua. We have the legacy of the physical destruction and the terrible legacy of the moral destruction.

Bureaucracy has been discussed here. I must confess that bureaucracy is becoming a straitjacket for the revolution. Arragance was also discussed here, and I must confess that it exists in many officials of the various tate areas, and particularly in the armed forces. I must confess that government officials are not practicing enough austerity. I believe we must fight bureaucracy the way the companero here mentioned, through the people, the workers and the mass organizations.

However, public officials must become aware of what bureaucracy means in this country. We have seen cases that are truly dramatic and sometimes even ridiculous in this bureaucracy. We know of the case of a companera who was 7 months pregnant and when she went to a state agency and requested a document saying that she was pregnant, she was told to come back with proof. [laughter] [end recording]

Many of the Christian virtues are valid for the revolutionaries, Borge affirmed. We must be humble. We must be critical. I find a great analogy between confession and criticism, he added. Borge said we should be like a showcase where all can see the good and the bad we do. He noted that those who do not practice true Christianity cannot be with the fatherland; they are identified with foreign interests.

In addition, he reported that the manager of Texaco must appear before the police today for being disrespectful to a commander of the revolution. Borge announced this last night when he affirmed that the Sandinists must be humble. However, he noted that in the afternoon he had held talks with the workers of the petrochemical industry but that the manager refused to allow them to use a room in the building for the meeting. This manager said that to him the commanders were worth shit. So the workers urged Borge to make this manager go to the police to account for this lack of respect.

OIL COMPANIES ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST LABOR

PA272113 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Transnational petroleum companies were accused this afternoon of plotting against organized labor. Charges of boycotting the labor union and a plot to destroy the organized movement of petrochemical industry unions were made by Companero Julio Matis, secretary of conflicts, at a general assembly held this afternoon.

Companero Matis also referred to the intransigent attitude and even attempts at bribery by company officials who, along with their lawyer Alvaro Martinex Cuenca, have made proposals to the Texaco Union in connection with the dismissal of Companero Fermin Vallecillos, the union's secretary general.

The assembly also denounced the [word indistinct] and servile attitude of the officials of the Chevron enterprise who allege that its workers must submit to U.S. laws and not Nicaraguan Laws. This insolence by agents who have sold out to U.S. petroleum interests is outlined here by Companero Matis:

[Begin recording] To publicly denounce before you and before the companeros who are visiting us the shameless aggressions, specifically by the Texaco management, by the Texaco directors.

With the exception of some of you, everyone knows the way Companero Fermin Vallecillos was fired. We have demonstrated before all the authorities who have heard this case, beginning with the official in charge of the Labor Ministry's inspection department and later Companero (Ipanco), first labor judge, with full documents to prove it, that it is only a plot to destroy our companies' labor movement.

We can say frankly and without any fear, companeros, that we are located in the most difficult area, if you will, because the transnational petroleum companies are the most powerful arm capitalism has in the world.

Positive proof, companeros, were the statements by a Texaco executive following the request we made to use this hall to hold this meeting. We told him that Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, the minister of state, would be with us. His reply was that he did not care if any commander came, that this was private property.

Companeros, he almost wanted to say: This is U.S. territory.

We cannot be denied entrance to any of these places because this is Nicaraguan territory and it is we, the Nicaraguan workers, who produce so that they may accumulate that money and have all these installations.

You see right here on this bulletin board at the Texaco office, where a notice was placed announcing a meeting. This was the result, companeros. [end recording]

SOVIET WHEAT DONATION TERMED 'FRATERNAL, GENEROUS'

PA280412 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 81

[Commentary: "From One Free People to Another: Wheat of Dignity, Wheat of Sovereignty"]

[Text] The new relations that are emerging as a result of progressive social changes began to show their distinguishing traits from the very moment in which revolutionary birth began. Once the euphoria of the victory was over, the Nicaraguan people toned down their emotions, but the fraternal spirit that united the masses in the struggle and in victory developed and was strengthened in the common effort to overcome the natural difficulties of the historic phase through which we must go. This qualitative step forward being manifested in relations among the children of Sandino is also being developed at the level of democratic and progressive peoples and states that are committed to the common effort to achieving the material and spiritual well-being that we as human beings desire.

The authentic fraternal and supportive internationalist spirit of our Sandinist people's revolution is met with international solidarity and fraternal support extended by the democratic and progressive peoples and governments the world over. To list them and give the quantity of their aid is not of the greatest importance and it is not our immediate objective. The important thing is to note the characteristics of other quote, aid, unquote that was given in the past that will never return. The basic issue is for us Nicaraguans to clearly differentiate between the essence of the so-called aid given by imperialism and that which is provided by democratic and progressive peoples today, without the chains of oppression and spoliation, blackmail and humiliation that were hidden behind the aid and donations of the past.

Yesterday, the first shipment of wheat donated to the people of Nicaragua by the fraternal people of the USSR arrived. In a simple delivery ceremony, the Soviet ambassador said: It is not a philanthropic gesture, but the logical consequence of the Soviet people's empathy with this country that is being attacked because it wants to maintain its self-determination.

That is the truth. This is not the pseudohumane philanthropic gesture of one who throws a crumb to the slave to keep him from dying of hunger in order to continue exploiting him, or the immoral act of the blackmailer who tries to impose his will through hunger. It is the fraternal and generous attitude of the people of a new state, of the first state of workers and peasants, who are familiar with hunger, blockade and armed aggression and therefore emphathize with the people of Sandino, who are subject to aggression. These people are demonstrating by deeds, as all democratic and free countries are doing, their willingness to give us all necessary support without any conditions, without asking us for anything in return. From this, one can see the nature of the aid now being received by Nicaragua, by the people of Sandino, who prefer dignity with sacrifice to a crumb with subjugation, a people who have demonstrated their willingness to die while struggling with weapons in hand, rather than sell out or surrender.

This wheat, as government junta member Cordova Rivas said is the wheat of dignity, the wheat of sovereignty, a gift from one free people to another free people. These are the new relations generated by progressive social change.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS SEMINAR ON REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE

Cordova Rivas Address

PA271414 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 May 81 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] The Silvio Mayorga legal seminar on "Justice in the Revolution" opened on 19 July at the Ruben Dario People's Theatre. A common topic among all official speakers was that justice must end the exploitation of man by man and benefit the majority.

After making a historical review, Rafael Cordova Rivas stressed the situation currently faced by Nicaragua.

"We are now undergoing a true revolutionary process; that is to say, in order for the historical event of 19 July 1979 to have historical significance, it must rely on the genuine revolution that seized political power to plan the country's economy and to change the social structures, that is, on a new team of men with a mentality opposed to and different from the status quo maintained for 45 years by the class or group of men the revolution has deprived of power."

"We must realize that the time has come when our national sovereignty cannot be challenged in any way, not even by way of pressures. We are proud of our ability to govern ourselves as a free nation which is trying to replace the liberal, bourgeois government system by forming a new government in a nation which is already structuring and consolidating the Sandinist revolutionary process.

"Our dilemma lies within this context. We must be extremely original in the sense that we must be able to maintain the geopolitical and strategic position Nicaragua has always had against imperialist interests.

"We must be careful not to look for models of any kind but to be the embodiment of a modern revolution that may serve as an example to the Central American and American countries even if we revolutionaries have to sacrifice part of our ideology, because what matters at present is the Sandinist revolutionary position and not the ideological position.

"Using this same reasoning, the Governments of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador should already be thinking of changing their structures, bearing in mind "a [type of] socialism firmly based on our historical, social and economic reality," [quotation marks as published] For the benefit of the majority of the Central American people, but indeed preserving, out of the many traditions and customs of our people, those which do not run counter to the change in social, political, economic and cultural structures."

The junta member then said:

"Delving into the subject of this seminar, I want to establish a difference between revolutionary law and revolutionary justice."

"I understand that revolutionary laws do not stem from a divine being, as the ancient Greeks and Romans thought, or from the authority of a king, prince or lord, as was the case in the Middle Ages, however related they might have been to divinity. Neither do I adhere to the concept that law springs up spontaneously to establish order or recognize the sociological origin that German jurists attribute to it."

"We believe that law within a revolutionary process is 'the written will of he who wields power,' and in this sense I am in favor of the expression that 'the revolution is a source of legality,' because if this were not the case, how would we be able to tear down the walls built with past laws?

We cannot resort to consent to power, nor can we resort to trumpets to destroy the walls of Jericho, or such walls as the 'nonretroactivity of the law' or that which says that 'no one can become rich at the expense of others.' I and some others say that only through a strong will to transform society can such laws be established and that they are actually, and without any hypocrisy, the written will of he who is in power."

Naturally, we understand that this "will" is not carefree, arbitrary or even sectarian. Instead, it stems from the need to tranform a society of exploitation. We believe this will must be directed toward the common good through laws, based on the just and honest cause of the workers, of the hungary, of the homeless and of those who "suffer from the hunger and thirst for justice."

What Pedro Joaquin Used To Say

"Now let us delve into the concept of justice. What an enormous distance there is between the concept of justice of the previous regime, or justice in the liberal-conservative society, or justice among the lower, middle and higher bourgeoisie, between bureaucratic justice and the justice advocated by our revolution."

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the martyr of public freedoms, used to say that "political reform in Nicaragua must include a restructuring of our justice, which is perhaps the lowest rung in our moral scale."

"There is no need to talk much about Nicaraguan justice because the tears of the mothers, the blood spilled by the criminals who are free to go about the streets with privileges from the regime, the cries of the innocent people who are shamefully sentenced and the curses of those who lose their properties through injustice daily talk about it."

"When will these be true justice in Nicaragua except during an era in which political mysticism will create men who will become judges to sacrifice themselves rather than sacrifice others...?

Daniel Ortega Remarks

PA251912 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 May 81

[Remarks by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the Silvio Mayorga legal seminar, in Managua; no date given--recorded]

[Text] This legal seminar, Justice in the Revolution, forces us to talk about justice in the past to be able to understand justice in the present. It forces us to remember that in the past justice was just a tool of domination and exploitation. During colonial times, exploitation, oppression and the colony had to be somehow justified. Justice was at the service of those objectives.

Justice was at the service of those objectives of exploitation and oppression after colonial times also. As the new bourgeois order was institutionalized in Nicaragua, it, of course, also needed justification. Constitutions and laws emerged then to respond to the development needs of the newborn bourgeoisie.

On 19 July, structural changes altered the spirit of justice, structural changes have enabled us to talk about justice in our country. This is so because justice means the right to work, the right to have fair salaries, education for the people, and no capitalist exploitation of a revolutionary state.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front, as the legitimate representative of the interests of the workers, the peasants and the whole nation, has the spirit of justice that has been defended.

Foreign Delegates' Participation

PA250435 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Managua, 22 May (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government today recommended that a public ministry be created to guarantee, through an attorney general, the new legal order of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The recommendation was made by Venezuela's attorney general, Pedro Mantellini Gonzalez, one of the guests of honor at a seminar on justice and the revolution, which is currently underway here with the participation of delegates from 12 countries.

According to Mantellini, a public ministry functioning through an attorney general would guarantee the establishment of a democratic and social state of legality in Nicaragua.

According to the Venezuelan jurist, this ministry "would guarantee the existence and stability of Nicaragua's institutions, as well as the pluralist political system that is the guardian of freedom and human rights.

At the seminar, Venezuelan Justice Minister Jose Guillermo Andeusa also warned those in charge of administering justice in the new Nicaragua that justice that is influenced and is merely half justice must not be permitted in order to accomodate the revolution.

Andeusa also indicated that the revolutionary movements run the risk of humiliating man with new legal regimes and of subjecting the large majorities to totalitarian pressures under the pretext of defending the revolutionary achievements.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the socialist bloc governments participated in a lengthy debate with the delegates of nations with other political systems.

The debate centered on the [word indistinct] systems of the two (?Germanies) and in it participated [words indistinct] of the GDR and jurist Martin Hirsch, of the FRG's Constitutional Rights Tribunal.

According to Dahn, fascist elements have dominated the FRG tribunals since the end of World War II, and he indirectly attacked Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by describing him as a remnant of the Nazi days.

For his part, Magistrate Hirsch said that the difference between legal systems of the two Germanies is based principally on the fact that West Germans can change their structures through popular elections, while in the GDR, the people submit to the will of the Communist Party, which represents only 1 percent of the total population.

MDN'S ROBELO VIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PY272207 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 24 May 81 p 21

[Interview granted by Alfonso Robelo, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] to CLARIN correspondent Mario Stilman in Managua on 23 May]

[Text] [Robelo] To use a figure of speech, I would say that things here appear as they would if we looked through the lens of a camera whose focal aperture is narrowing. This is what has happened to us here; our aperture has grown smaller. The restrictions are piling up and things are made worse still by the fact that violence is being used to repress political parties. The MDN which is a force that has not aligned itself with the front, has experienced attacks by vandals on its offices in Managua and in various provinces.

[Question] Do you mean that there is a ban on political activities?
[Answer] The times of violence, the weapon of insurrection, had ended in Nicaragua. Now we have gone back to the restrictions we had to endure in Somoza's time. But I insist on my prior figure of speech about the camera lens because, to tell the truth, the aperture has not closed entirely yet. The fact that I am here speaking with entire freedom is proof of this. We do have a weekly radio program which allows us to conduct a political campaign, but the truth is that our possibilities have been reduced a great deal.

[Question] What is the people's reaction to all this?
[Answer] Regardless of how brave they may be or the freshness of the memory of the way in which they have freed themselves from Somoza's corrupt, criminal and repressive regime, the fact remains that the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] has been turning into a police state.

[Question] Do you believe that the Sandinist Front has lost popular support?
[Answer] That is obvious. Nowadays only a very small minority is supporting the front. Its worse sin has been its desire to impose its will without hearing out the will of the rest. The only allies that it is willing to accept are those who give it unconditional obedience, total submission, absolute acquiescence. This authoritarian attitude, which in many cases has reached point of being totalitarian, has made the people--who have the memory of Somoza fresh in their minds--realize that we are plunging toward a new dictatorship.

[Question] Then what differences are there between this regime and Somoza's?
[Answer] I must make something very clear: Nowadays Nicaragua is not experiencing the corruption it had in Somoza's time. This government does not indulge in this kind of dishonesty. I know of no official who has hard currency accounts in foreign banks, something which was very common in Somoza's time. However, ours is an arbitrary and abusive government which has created a new privileged class. I believe that we now have a "Red bourgeoisie" which may not have much capital, but manages to live and enjoy life as the old-time bourgeoise, thanks to the ideological manipulation of the people. It does not exploit the people at the economic level but it manipulates them ideologically. In the final analysis, Somoza managed to keep power thanks to a national guard which had the weapons; now the front has the Sandinist People's Army which has the weapons and provides the basis for power.

[Question] In your opinion, why did the front swing into this position?
[Answer] There are two reasons. First, because the Sandinist Front is an organization which took over power by sheer force. It has always waged guerrilla war in the mountains and urban areas; thus its method for attaining power has been force. It has reached the pragmatic conclusion that in these underdeveloped Latin American countries force rests on arms. The second reason is that Sandinism as such is just a facade.

Even though many middle-level cadres of the front believe in General Sandino's teachings, others have used Sandino and Sandinism as a disguise. Deep inside, this organization's leadership is totally Marxist-Leninist. I do not mean this as an insult; neither do I have the unhealthy anticommunist attitude which can be found in many places. I say this from a totally pragmatic viewpoint. The front is decisively aligned with Moscow thanks to Havana, which serves as a bridge for Soviet interests.

[Question] How much room for political maneuver do the political parties have?
[Answer] It is narrow. There is a constant hostility seen and tolerated by police authorities. Political parties live in worry and uncertainty, and they are threatened by repression. I insist on the fact that there is a possibility to act and, although I myself and other politicians feel that conditions are very unsafe, we can still act more or less freely.

It would be worth asking: Why is this so? Why isn't free opposition completely abolished?

The reason is that the Marxists who control the Sandinist Front are very skillful in using facades, and the mask of plurality is something they use to their advantage, because it means to them a credential to the Western world for obtaining financial help, which is badly needed for the reconstruction of the country, and nowadays such help can only be found in the Western world.

[Question] What is the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement?
[Answer] It is a clearly defined political party, with a moderate social democratic ideology, and with wide popular support, since the Nicaraguan people, in disagreement with the front government, see our party as the best alternative. This support could be shown by means of elections, but we consider this something remote, something that is unlikely to happen. We are a party within the revolution, with a true and original concept of the Nicaraguan revolution, shaped in the government program born in Costa Rica in June 1979, and clearly not aligned with the Sandinist Front and even more clearly uncommited to its Marxist-Leninist position, which turns them into a Cuban satellite.

[Question] Did the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement try to form alliances with other parties to set up an opposition front?
[Answer] Yes, we are working toward that goal. A conclusion has not been reached yet, but neither has there been a failure. The idea is becoming stronger as time goes by. We are working with the Social Christian Party and with the Social Democratic Party which share our ideology, and we have made contacts, though less successful, with the Conservative Party. This is a very logical national unity project, although the challenge in Nicaragua is at a much more basic level, for it involves the chances for democracy against totalitarianism.

[Question] Would the Sandinist Front accept it?
[Answer] I believe permission should not be asked from the Sandinist Front. They probably won't like it. But given their need to cover themselves with the mask of plurality, they could not oppose something that is likely to happen, because we still have some political liberties.

OPPOSITION LEADERS REPLY TO ORTEGA REMARKS

PA241409 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra's statements on the "Face the People" program, held on Friday, 15 May at the auditorium of the Central American University (UCA), where he affirmed that elections in Nicaragua would not be held to put up or bring down presidents or parties, had a strong impact on the democratic parties, which saw in them the signs of clear totalitarianism.

The top leaders countered the remarks by Ortega, who also said that our country's elections should be the "product of creativity" and that had it not been for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], Nicaragua would still be looking for the best way to overthrow Somoza.

Montalvan Speaks

Leader Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, commented on Commander Ortega's statements as follows:

"Commander Daniel Ortega's statements on the "Face the People" program, held at the UCA, have really surprised me, since he practically rejected the possibility of holding free elections in Nicaragua."

"In the first place, the peace plan that the government junta sent to Dr Alejandro Orfila in early July 1979 included a commitment to hold the first free elections in more than 50 years in Nicaragua."

"That is what they promised to do before the international community and the Nicaraguan people."

"In the second place, the basic government program and statute clearly establishes that free elections, as they are known in the democratic countries, would be held in Nicaragua."

False Comparisons

Montalvan added:

"However, another surprising thing is the reason he alleges for not holding free elections in this country. He made a comparison dating back to the time of Somoza and affirmed that if the Sandinist Front had advocated elections, the Somozist dictatorship would still be in power."

"We believe that if the Sandinist Front gained the support of the large majority of Nicaraguans to overthrow the dictatorship, it was because the dictatorship always denied citizens their freedoms, including the freedom to vote, and because it closed the civic doors to the solutions of the national problems."

"We Nicaraguans were left with no other alternative than to support the Sandinist Front, which had the weapons and which, as Commander 'Cero' once said, was speaking a language that Somoza understood."

Serious Statements

Montalvan added:

"We think that Commander Ortega's statements are serious because he is denying elections to a people who sacrificed, who contributed more than 50,000 martyrs so this country would have the opportunity to elect the rulers and the government system that our people want. We feel that he is following in the footsteps of the previous regime and pointing toward solutions that we will never want for our people."

"We feel that we Nicaraguans have sacrificed enough, that we have fought fratricidal struggles that have had only negative results, and it is for this reason that we think that this is the moment to undertake a civic struggle, not to change presidents, but to reaffirm the people's conquests and to live in freedom, which is the only thing that can lay the foundations for a definitive peace for all Nicarguans."

Creativity and Imitation

According to Montalvan, when Ortega said that it was not a matter of changing a president or a party, but rather of being "creative and original," he was talking undemocratically.

He said:

"I think that attitude is precisely the opposite of being creative. Because, unfortunately, that method has been used in all totalitarian systems."

"That is the method implemented in the Soviet Union, in Cuba and in all other Marxist-Leninist regimes that deny their peoples the right to elect their rulers and systems of government."

"It seems to me that we are doing very badly if that is what the commanders of the revolution are thinking because to be free, to have the right to elect their rulers rather than for a vanguard or group from the top to impose its views in accordance with its particular interests." [sentence as published]

Jose Davila's Opinion

For his part, Jose Davila, international relations secretary for the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, commented on Commander Ortega's statements as follows:

"After hearing Commander Daniel Ortega's views on the elections, it is obvious that the government junta's position follows an undemocratic line, since it once again confirms the Sandinist Front's ideas on that subject."

"I would like to refer to four points that he mentioned. He said that were it not for the FSLN, Nicaragua would still be looking for the best way to remove Somoza from power."

"I think that all Nicaraguans know that the overthrow of the dictator resulted from the mass participation of all Nicaraguans in the struggle, but this does not mean that that large majority approved of the FSLN's ideological line."

"People fought against Somoza because they wanted to establish a democracy here with free elections, with freedom of expression, and so forth, but it now turns out that the FSLN has taken over the entire process as if all those that contributed to Somoza's fall had been aligned with the FSLN, which is Marxist-Leninist."

Solution of Problems

"Furthermore, Ortega said that the important thing is how problems are gradually resolved, not the holding of elections. Regarding this, we would like to note that the best way to solve these problems is by throughly discussing crises among all sectors, by trying to make all ideologies meet at some point, by trying to show the Nicaraguan people the various platforms that exist so they can decide who best interprets their aspirations and doubts."

"It is not a matter of simply solving problems but of seeking the best way to solve them." "And this is achieved when, faced with several proposals, the best one is chosen."

Other Contradictions

Davila continued thus:

"Ortega later said that it was not a matter of bringing down or putting up presidents or parties. I think this is a contradiction. I even think that Commander Ortega was not very careful because he ought to know that countries which have helped Nicaragua so much--such as Costa Rica, Venezuela, the European nations, the FRG--change parties and presidents."

"President Mitterrand, by the way, has just assumed power because there has been a change. I think that was not verywise on Ortega's part. Finally, he said that more than an election, we should seek forms of leadership with a constructive rather than a competitive spirit."

"In this he merely used a play of words, since it is already known that the best way to solve a problem is competitively so as to determine how it can best be solved, letting the Nicaraguan people be the arbiter."

"I think it is a pity that after all the experiences we have had Commander Ortega has insisted on a position that we regard as undemocratic."

RAUL CASTRO MARKS INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNIVERSARY

FL280058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR, this afternoon made the main speech at the FAR's main commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Interior Ministry. The activity, the first of a national nature to be held on the occasion of the anniversary, also was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the party Politburo and minister of interior.

At the beginning of his speech, Raul explained that it was decided to propose to the comrades of the Interior Ministry that the commemoration be held today because he would not be in the capital on the day of the anniversary--6 June. He also stressed that the most important and decisive thing was that he was enthusiastic about the idea that the armed forces would be the first to pay tribute to the Interior Ministry on its 20th anniversary since they [the Interior Ministry members] are their most beloved and closest brothers.

[Begin recording] [applause] Comrades, in the simplest manner and in keeping with the ties created along these years of the building of socialism, the FAR joins the manifestations of recognition, affection and respect of our people toward the Ministry of Interior which, born in the early days of the revolutionary triumph and accustomed to the incessant struggle to preserve our gains, is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding.

The purpose of serving and of always being identified with the people and their aspirations, which has been noted in the Interior Ministry, converts this anniversary into an event that in various ways is linked to the masses which have on this institution a safeguard and in its combatants--men and women at various levels--the protection and preservation of their rights and assets.

Since the beginning, the revolution unleashed a process which simultaneously led to the destruction of the bourgeois state apparatus and to the creation of the organs of the worker-peasant state. In all areas of social life, but especially those related to the police-military apparatus, the revolution took on the task of creating the institutions that corresponded to the circumstances determined by the popular triumph.

The Interior Ministry was created at the precise time when the revolution was taking its first steps and, compelled by the enemy's aggressiveness, was making its first arms against imperialism and internal reaction. It is likewise a motive of particular satisfaction that as we celebrate its 20th anniversary, our Interior Ministry again is headed by a comrade whose name is inseparable from the revolutionary struggle that started with the Moncada [attack], of solid experience and proven maturity, our beloved comrade, Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes. [applause] [end recording]

Other speakers at the ceremony held at the FAR Universal Hall included Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, on behalf of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force (DAAFAR); Rear Adm Jose Cuza Tellez, on behalf of the Revolutionary Navy; and Brig Gen Samuel Rodriguez (Planes) for the ground troops. They presented gifts to Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes on behalf of their respective institutions. Officials holding seats at the presiding table included deputies to the FAR minister, members of the Interior Ministry High Command and commanders and officers of the two organizations.

MOURNING DECREED FOR ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT ROLDOS

PA252243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Havana, 25 May (AFP)--The Cuban Government has decreed 3 days of mourning over the death of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos in an air accident Sunday.

The respective decree was announced this afternoon and will be in effect starting tomorrow.

Vilma Espin, wife of Cuban First Vice President Gen Raul Castro and president of the Cuban Women's Federation, suspended a reception that was to be held tonight for the delegates of the women's symposium promoted by the Nonaligned Movement.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN PEOPLE

FL261204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Cuba has ratified its unrestricted and solidary support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, and it is sure that there will be no force capable of impeding their freedom and independence. This statement was made by PCC Secretariat member Julian Rizo in his closing remarks at the main event marking the Day of Solidarity With Africa, which was held yesterday at the Universal Hall of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in this capital.

In his speech, Rizo noted that this commemoration is not only a recognition by the progressive and democratic revolutionary forces of the struggle of the African Continent's peoples but a worldwide event of solidarity.

Chairing the event were Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers, other members of the PCC Central Committee, representatives of the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization and Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba.

GOVERNMENT MARKS GUYANA'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

FL251303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The 15th anniversary of the liberation of Guyana was marked with a politico-cultural ceremony at the main offices of Cuba's Caribbean Association [as heard] in Havana. In his closing remarks, the ambassador of that fraternal country, Mr Cecil Pilgrim, expressed gratitude for the solidary gesture of the event's organizers.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL251505 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Carlos (Bejega), assistant administrator of the UN Development Program and regional director for Latin America, has ended his visit to our country. Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Ernesto Melendez, minister-president and vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, respectively, as well as Roger (Cuadra), residing representative of the program in Cuba, bade farewell to (Bejega) at Jose Marti International Airport.

CUBAN, BULGARIAN ARBITRATION ORGANS SIGN AGREEMENT

FL272338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A cooperation protocol between the state arbitration organ of the Republic of Cuba and the supreme state arbitration organ of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed today by Dr Miguel Reyes Salia, chief national arbiter; and Dr (Chudomir Kilominov), general arbiter. The signing was held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall. Dr Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the party Politburo and minister of justice, attended the ceremony.

The two sides agreed, within the framework of the close cooperation that always has existed, to establish exchanges of publications and materials of information on their respective legislation and to gain experiences by means of reciprocal visits to the arbitration organs and other juridical institutions of the respective countries.

CARICOM LABOR MINISTERS HOLD 2-DAY MEETING

CARICOM Leader Speaks

FL202004 Bridgetown CANA in English 1958 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 20 May (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretary General, Dr Kurleigh King, is of the view that the current labor practices and policies in the region were not consistent with the thrust for socio-economic development and the full utilization of human resources. Speaking at today's opening here of the sixth annual meeting of labor ministers, Dr King said: "It would be generally admitted that the social objectives of development have not been realized to give meaning to the legitimate aspirations of the working classes of our society."

There was genuine concern among the various governments for economic development, he noted, but stressed that labor and industrial relations issues constituted an integral part of the socio-economic environment. "Failure to achieve these objectives leads to persistent antagonism among the haves and have-nots". Public policies on labor and industrial relations could have a significant impact on socio-economic development in the Caribbean, but the extent of success would depend on the willingness of individual member states within the integration movement to endorse and implement regionally-advocated principles of industrial relations.

Dr King called on regional governments to make efforts "to bring about as far as practicable a common approach in the field of labor." While national sovereignty and respect were relevant, also pertinent was the individual country's approach to national development which could permit the adoption of certain specific policies by all the governments.

Observing the patterns of labor management relations over the past 5 years, Dr King said that it was an atmosphere of "open indistrial conflict", and he went on to describe industrial instability as an every-present feature in the economic life of the region. He added: "Specifically in the last 2 years, industrial strife has erupted in traditionally stable areas such as banking and the public service sector. Evidence of industrial unrest has been increasing in the volatile agricultural and mineral exporting sectors."

All governments should be concerned about the situation whether or not the country was embroiled in such conflict, for, warned Dr King, "We are so close that none can say it cannot happen." The secretary general stressed the need for industrial harmony, stating that "Caribbean economies can least afford the luxury of persistent industrial unrest, the loss of production, and even less so the antagonism and disarray that such conflicts leave behind."

He said it was therefore incumbent on all parties in the industrial relation system--government, management, and trade unions--to identify new approaches, methods and practices that could help to identify avenues to industrial harmony. Dr King believed that it was the responsibility of policy-makers to point the direction of a new era in industrial relations by reexamining the framework within which labor-management relations are conducted. Such could be done at regional level.

According to Dr King the legislative and industrial framework in most CARICOM countries precede the initiation of the modernization process, and consequently, there was incompatibility "between what we ought to have and what we do have, and this frequently leads to outbreaks of conflicts at the workplace."

ILO Official

FL211552 Bridgetown CANA in English 1547 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 21 May (CANA)--The International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Caribbean are being "subordinated" by donor countries which give scarce assistance and resources to so-called directly productive investment projects, a senior ILO official said.

"Much development assistance is unfortunately being allocated on the basis of false dichotomy between social investment and directly investment, as though somehow, investing in people does not produce an economic return," Mr Julio Galer, ILO assistant director-general for Latin America and the Caribbean, told Caribbean labor ministers.

The sixth meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) labor ministers opened here yesterday with an agenda which will review labor relations in the region and take decision on a number of labor related matters. Mr Galer said: "The human dimension of economic development lies at the center of the development challenge, not the periphery." He added that the ILO, as well as the Caribbean, were being "subordinated" by donor countries by the "scarce assistance resources being committed to so-called directly productive investment projects which are conceived exclusively in physical and or technical terms, with, at best, a very secondary acknowledgement of the human factors required to make them successful."

Mr Galer also voiced his organization's concern about the relationship of donors and recipient authorities, stating that "one often has the impression that, for any specific project, the respective donor recipient authorities and their relationship should be a private and exclusive one." He said he believed that such a relationship did not exist and he saw it as "an unfortunate attitude." This attitude "both wastes time and energy on technical application because it meant that each project did not bring together the best available talent for the subject." He regarded those two factors as significant looks [as received] "holding back the flow of resources which would allow the ILO to do more in the Caribbean."

The assistant director-general told the labor ministers that their unemployment problems lay "at the very core of the ILO's mandate in the Caribbean." He noted that in the Caribbean, as well as in the Third World in general, employment problems with all their ramifications were the most serious challenges now facing governments.

The ILO would do more to assist particularly in the technical field but its financial resources over the past years had declined because of the decision of the United States Government to withdraw from the organization and the "liquidity crisis", faced by its major donor--the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)--in 1976, the senior ILO official said. This situation, he added, caused major cutbacks of the ILO's technical activities. But in spite of this, "the level of activities we have sustained in the Caribbean is quite impressive," Mr Galer said.

Side With Guyana

FL222246 Bridgetown CANA in English 2220 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 22 May (CANA)--Labor ministers from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) have sided with Guyana in its territorial dispute with Venezuela. Backing for Guyana came during a 2-day CARICOM labor ministers meeting that ended here last night.

A final communique said the ministers endorsed a resolution adopted by CARICOM foreign ministers supporting Guyana in the territorial dispute with Venezuela. The labor ministers recommended that their governments give "full support" to Guyana on the issues, according to the communique.

Ministers End Meeting

FL221838 Bridgetown CANA in English 1728 GMT 22 May 81

[By Lucien Millette-Gomes]

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 22 May (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) labor ministers have ended their 2-day meeting with a decision to have more direct linkages between ministers, The Caribbean Employers Confederation (CEC) and the Barbados-based Caribbean Congress of Labor (CCL).

This decision provides for the establishment of a regional tripartite consultative group on labor and related matters which will be convened separately during the annual meeting of CARICOM labor ministers, a communique said today. The meeting was attended by the 12 CARICOM member states. The ministers met and considered a 22-point agenda covering aspects of labor and related matters in the Caribbean. It was also agreed to give observer status to the CEC and the CCL at the officials and ministers meeting. The release said that the new arrangement will allow the ministers along with their officials to discuss general questions of regional interest in the areas of labor and related matters with the CCL and the CEC before they begin their annual meeting.

However, the release said the ministers "have deferred decision on a proposal for the establishment of a tripartite task force on labor and industrial relations matters until the next meeting in 1982." On matters relating to the Caribbean Labor Administration Center (CLAC), the communique said that the ministers pledged their full support for the activities of the Barbados-backed Caribbean Labor Administration Center and called on member governments which have not yet begun to do so to make an annual contribution to the center.

The ministers also expressed their satisfaction with the activities of the CLAC and the progress it had been able to achieve over the past year. They agreed to a request that the CARICOM secretariat and the International Labor Organization (ILO) redouble their efforts toward securing funding from donor agencies for the activities of the center, in particular the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to provide funds to secure the services of an expert in labor administration. The expert would be attached to the center initially for 2 years. Funding should also be sought to finance 3-month annual attachments for labor administrators within the region to cover a 3-year period.

On the subject of training, the communique said that the ministers have agreed on action in the region towards a program of training in industrial relations and personnel management. It said too that they have also agreed to survey personnel management policies in the public and private sectors of CARICOM member states, a short seminar for policy-makers and an advance training course for industrial relations and personnel management practioners as a three-phase program aimed at improving the personnel management practices in the Caribbean.

The ministers also supported regional activities in worker education and called on CARICOM member states which had not done so yet to state their policies on the question of worker participation at the earliest possible time. They also emphasized the need for research to determine the attitude of workers and employers on the question of worker participation, thereby assisting in the identification of national models for adoption.

The ministers also agreed to have a conference of social security experts later this year to examine proposals for the development of a scheme of reciprocal arrangements for social security in the Caribbean, to take into account mobility of workers who contribute to national insurance schemes and the contributions made by those persons in countries of previous residence.

The meeting also endorsed a proposal for the integration of women in the development for a study of regional action on international conventions which seek to protect women workers.

The communique also said that the secretariat has also been mandated to request assistance from the ILO's Caribbean office for a study relating to the exclusion of non-wage earning wives from social security benefits in CARICOM member states.

Observers from the British Virgin Islands and Suriname, the International Labor Organization, the Caribbean Congress of Labor and the Caribbean Employers Confederation attended the meeting.

The ministers agenda covered a work program to be undertaken by the CARICOM secretariat this year, the agenda for the 67th session of the ILO's Geneva conference next month, and touched on items such as vocational training, worker participation, worker education, occupational safety and health and the working environment and the integration of women in development.